

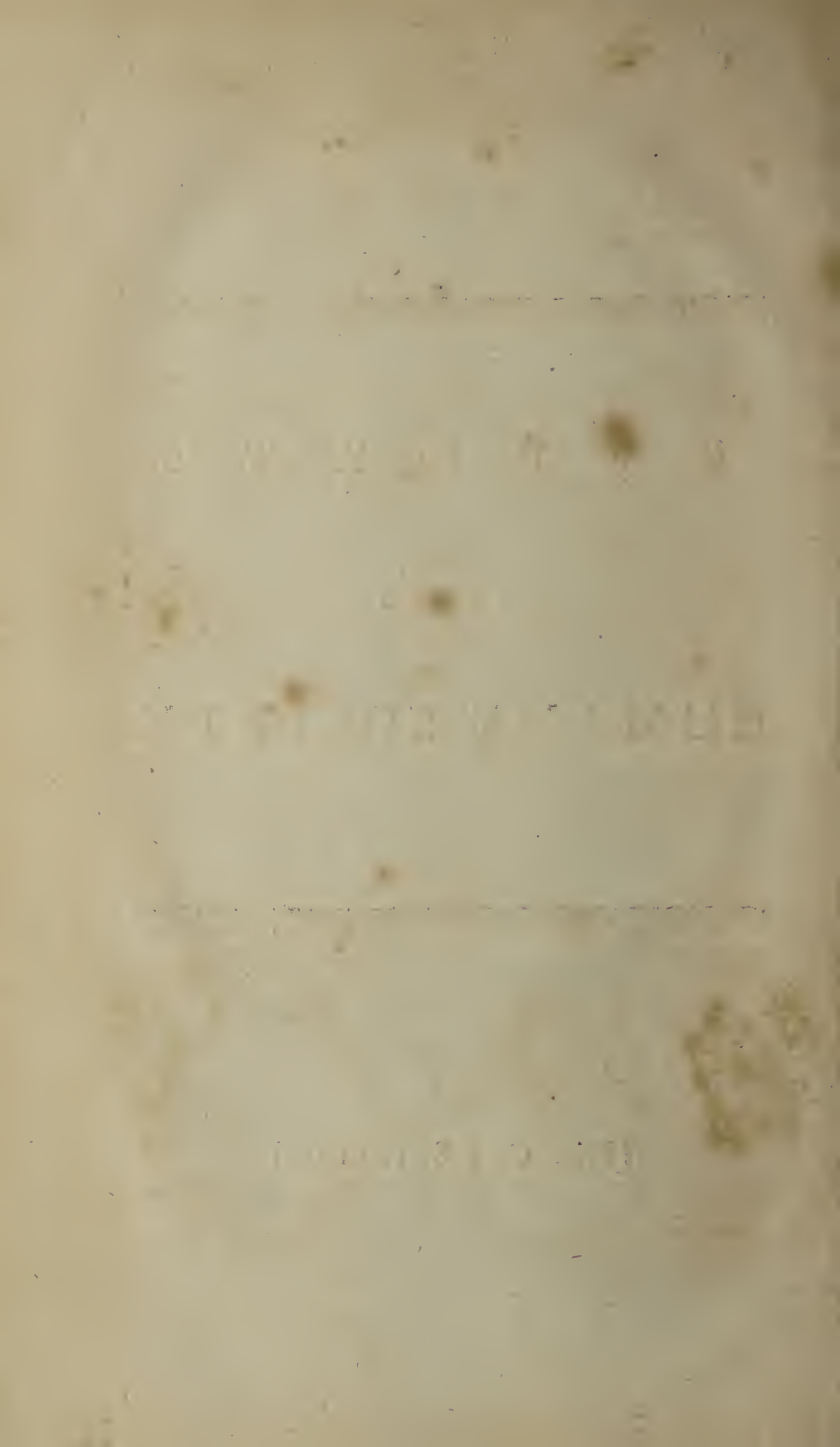
R E P O R T S

OF THE

HUMANE SOCIETY.



[Price ONE SHILLING.]



REPORTS
OF THE
HUMANE SOCIETY
INSTITUTED in the YEAR 1774.
FOR THE
RECOVERY
OF
PERSONS
APPARENTLY
DROWNED.



W. Sharp sc.



For the Year M.DCC.LXXVII.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT our Reports make so late an appearance, may require an explanation, and perhaps an apology. In the early part of this year, the Committee of Gentlemen appointed to conduct the business of the Society, were of opinion, that the *annual* publication of successful Cases, would prove a considerable expence, from the large numbers which are distributed *gratis*. It was also alledged, that as publick curiosity is now gratified, and general incredulity removed, the minute detail of circumstances so very similar, would be tedious and irksome, rather than acceptable to the reader. At that time it was therefore resolved to change the mode of publication, and give a selection of the most interesting Cases at more distant periods. But upon a
mature

mature consideration, it was sometime afterwards concluded, that the above objections to annual publications, were not of equal weight with those which were opposed to the intended omission. It was suggested that this omission might give occasion to imagine, that the successes of the last year were much inferior to those of the preceding years: It was deemed a debt of justice, due to the humanity, skill, and diligence of the gentlemen who have been the happy instruments of restoring life, to publish to the world the instances of their success, at stated periods, that they may not be deprived, longer than is necessary, of that honour which is their only recompence: It was thought that we should make a more acceptable present to the community; by giving all the Cases as they were conveyed to us, without omitting those which might appear of less importance, as a comparative view of the different facts may hereafter furnish a subject of interesting enquiry to a speculative mind. It was further remarked, that the uniformity of the narration is pardonable, since it unavoidably arises from the

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the nature of the subject, and that the expence, though considerable, would eventually be defrayed by the liberal contributions of the publick, as long as we continue to present them with such numerous and incontestible evidences of the peculiar utility of our institution. These reasons preponderating, the former resolutions were rescinded, and the papers were put into the hands of the Editor for publication; which office he has executed with the strictest fidelity, and with as much expedition as his other avocations would permit.

London, Aug. 25, 1778.

ERRATA

Page 20, line 8, for *they* read *it*.

35, line 5, dele *of*.

44, line 14, after *man* read *I*.

56, line 24, for *sambec* read *sambuc*.

64, line 21, for *emotion* read *motion*.

REPORTS, &c.

CASE CIV. No. 17

Communicated by Mr. *George Vaux*, Medical
Assistant, in *Pudding-lane*.

ROBERT MONKTON, aged 19 years, fell into the *Thames*, near *Bear Quay*, on Saturday, May 3d, 1777. He was not long under water, but being much intoxicated, and unable to assist himself, he must have been lost, had it not been for the timely aid of *William Wicks* and *John Mackarell*. They conveyed him to the house of *Ann Coates*, at the sign of the *Hoy*, in *Harp-lane*; who readily administered every assistance in her power. The man was seized with strong fits, which continued the whole of that night, and the succeeding day; but by the care and attention of Mr. *Vaux's* journeyman, he recovered. This young man is an apprentice to *William Raymond*, a waterman, in *Horsley Down*. The assistant parties were satisfactorily recompensed.

C A S E C V. No. 2.

Communicated by Mr. *John Gray*, Medical Assistant, at *Rotherhithe*.

On Tuesday, May 6th, 1777, *Samuel Russell*, aged 30 years, jumped, in a fit of despair, from off the leads and over the rails of a summer-house, into the river *Thames*. The height, to the surface of the water, was about *twenty feet*, and the depth of the water, at that time, from *twelve to fourteen*. Mr. *Gray* learned, from the most authentic information, that the body was under water at least a *quarter of an hour*. It was taken out and carried, to appearance totally void of life, to the *White Swan*, near the *Elephant-stairs*, the landlord of which is named *Henry Pope*. Mr. *Gray*, who was immediately sent for, ordered the wet cloaths to be taken off, and the body to be put into a warm bed: and by using, with perseverance, several of the other methods recommended by the Society, he had the satisfaction to find that the man was so far recovered, in the space of *an hour and a half*, as to be able to speak. This unhappy object continued for some time melancholy, but was finally restored to a wife and four helpless children.

Anthony Tims, a waterman, and *Henry Pope*, the hospitable publican, received the rewards promised by the Society.

C A S E CVI. No. 3.

Communicated by Mr. *William Boyse*, Medical Assistant.

May 6, 1777, *James Dixon*, aged nine years, fell out of a skiff into the river, near Bankside. He was carried between four and five hundred yards, by the force of the tide. A young man, named *Marish Croker*, put off his boat, and was so fortunate as to take up the child, just as he was sinking. He was assisted by *Charles Watkins* and *William Carter*. They conveyed the boy to his father's house, to appearance lifeless, but by agitating the body, &c. he was in good measure recovered before the arrival of Mr. *Boyse*.

The parties were rewarded.

C A S E CVII. No. 4.

Sunday, May 18, 1777, *Sarah Prior*, of *Spread Eagle-court*, *Gray's-inn-lane*, threw herself into the *New-River*, near *Sadler's-Wells*, *Islington*. A man, whose name is *John Hawkes*, fortunately passing by soon after, and perceiving her struggling in the water, immediately jumped in, and took her out. This person asserts, that she appeared lifeless when first taken out, but upon conveying her to Mrs. *Ward's*, a publican, at the sign of the *King of Prussia's Head*, and applying the means prescribed, she very soon recovered. Mr. *Nathaniel Clifton*, journeyman to Mr. *Church*, superintended the recovery, and was assisted by *Maria Dale* and Mrs. *Ward*. The claimants were satisfactorily recompensed.

C A S E CVIII. No. 5.

Rachael Fossey, living at the *Sun Dial*, *Goswell-street*, threw herself into the *New-River*, near the *King of Prussia's Head*, but was prevented from executing her horrid purpose by *Richard Marsh* and *Thomas Moss*, who immediately took her out, and carried her to the above named publick-house, where she was put to bed, and received every assistance requisite.

The parties were rewarded.

C A S E CIX. No. 6.

Saturday, May 25, 1777, *Robert Noel* was taken out of the *New-River*, and attended by Mr. ———, journeyman to Mr. *Curtis* of *Islington*. When this gentleman first saw him, he was just able to utter a few words. He had frequent twitchings, accompanied with sickness; but by rubbing him well with warm flannel, and putting him to bed between the blankets, he gradually recovered his speech, his pulse became better, and in about *half an hour*, he was quite composed. However, after the interval of about *an hour*, he was seized with more violent convulsions; these were relieved by bleeding. We have not been able to learn how long he had been in the water.

The above particulars were sent us by Mr. *Curtis*, *Apothecary*, at *Islington*.

C A S E CX. No. 7.

Saturday afternoon, June 5, 1777, *John South*, a Mariner, aged about fifty years, as he was attending some carpenters repairing a ship near *Gun-Dock*, fell by accident from their stage into the river. A waterman was very fortunately passing near the place with some passengers in a boat, at that instant, and alarmed by the cries of a man having fallen overboard, he immediately rowed to the spot where he was directed; and diving with his boat hook, he caught hold of his waistband, and dragged him up out of the depth of about seven feet, and after the man had sunk twice. It is supposed that the time he lay under water was about *three minutes*. He was conveyed to a private house, and Mr. *Hodgson*, Medical Assistant at *Wapping*, was sent for, who found him trembling, pale, and almost benumbed. Mr. *Hodgson* ordered his wet cloaths to be taken off, and his body to be rubbed with flannel, and gave him some brandy and water. He complained of a slight head-ach, but when Mr. *Hodgson* visited him the next morning, he was perfectly well.

The waterman, *Jonathan Webb*, was the only person entitled to the rewards of the Society, and he was amply recompensed for his zeal and activity,

C A S E CXI. No. 8.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. *John Dymond*, Medical Assistant, addressed to the Treasurer, dated *June 10, 1777,*

S I R,

Between two and three o'clock on *Sunday* evening, (the 8th instant) I was called by the constables of the night to the body of a woman found by a watchman at the water side, near the foot of *Blackfriar's Bridge*, and carried by him to the watch-house. I immediately went to the place, and found her supported by a watchman, in a sitting posture, before a large fire, to *all appearance dead*. Her legs and head seemed to have been in the water, but the rest of her body not. The eyes and lower jaw were fixed, and the extremities cold: there was not the least pulsation either at the wrists, or in the carotids. I thought at one instant that there was a small respiration, but I had afterwards reason to believe that it was occasioned by the pressure of my hand upon the chest: I perceived, however, a considerable degree of warmth about the heart. I ordered her to be convey'd immediately to the parish work-house, where she was put into a warm bed. By this time, Mr. *Robert Dymond* came to my assistance; as also several of the women in the work-house. Frictions, at first with the hand, and afterwards with warm cloths, were applied to the extremities. The fumes of tobacco were forcibly thrown up the rectum: volatile spirits applied to the nostrils, &c. In little more than *half an hour*, I perceived a tremulous
I motion

motion in the lips and eye-lids : this soon became more visible, and was succeeded by a slow pulse, and gentle warmth. Fumigation was continued, and a small quantity of warm wine was given her ; but as she swallowed with difficulty, I thought proper to desist for the present. The power of deglutition, however, soon returned, and we were able to give her a few spoonfuls of wine. Soon after she had taken the wine, her eyes and lips were much convulsed, and her face was flushed ; which appearances were succeeded by a vomiting up of the wine, with a small quantity of bilious matter. At *five o'clock* I left her, tolerably well recovered, giving directions that she should, at proper intervals, be supplied with the wine, or a little broth. At *eleven o'clock* in the forenoon I returned, found that she had just spoken once ; her pulse still continued slow. I sent her a cordial mixture, some spoonfuls of which were to be taken occasionally. In the evening, a laxative glyster was directed, as she had not had any evacuation either by stool or urine. On Monday I found it necessary to repeat the glyster, continue the cordial mixture, and also to apply a blister to the back. These had the desired effect ; and though she had not spoken more than once or twice during the *Sunday* night, and most part of *Monday*, she was able to speak better in the evening, so far as to inform us that her name was *Sarah Binder*, and that she had lived servant in *Maiden-lane, Covent-garden*. On *Tuesday* she was more recovered, and was able not only to confirm the account of yesterday, but to acquaint us that she had been ill of a fever about ten weeks ago, which had obliged her to sell or pawn all her cloaths, in order to procure still greater necessities ; that she had neither eaten nor drunk since *Friday* last ;

last ; that she went to *Blackfriar's Bridge* about *twelve o'clock* on *Saturday* night, and her distress of mind and body being too heavy to bear any longer, and not having the most distant prospect of better days, she threw herself into the water. She now testifies the greatest sorrow and contrition for her fault, and promises not to repeat the attempt. I sincerely hope that she will not ; but that she will recover her health and spirits, and by proper encouragement, become an useful member of the community.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
JOHN DYMOND.

Mr. *Dymond* also mentioned, in very honourable terms, Messrs. *Philips* and *Child*, two churchwardens, who paid the greatest attention to this distressed object ; his brother, Mr. *Robert Dymond*, who was a very active coadjutor in this case ; and Mrs. *Powell*, the mistress of the house, who administered every aid in her power with the utmost cheerfulness. The two watchmen, *Allen* and *Cromwell*, with some poor women, who admitted the patient into their bed, and were in other respects assistant in the recovery, were strongly recommended by Mr. *Dymond*, and received the rewards of the Society.

C A S E CXII. No. 9.

Monday, June 9, 1777.

John Queedly, apprentice to Mr. *Breedy*, Gingerbread baker, at *Limehouse*, was instrumental in saving the life of a young man, named *Mac Gra*, who fell from on board a ballast lighter into the Thames.

Thames. The man was insensible when first taken up; but he soon recovered his senses, and upon giving him a little brandy, he was perfectly restored.

This instance of preservation was authenticated to the Treasurer of the Society, and *Queedly* received its promised reward.

C A S E CXIII. No. 10.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Church, &c.

On *Saturday, June 7, 1777*, about *four o'clock* in the afternoon, I was called to the assistance of — *Richards*, a boy, of about *eight* years old, who was taken out of the *New River* near *Sadler's Wells*, to *all appearance dead*. As I was from home, my assistant, Mr. *Clifton*, went immediately, and found the body removed to the *King of Prussia's Head*. The people of the house had stripped and dried the body, and put him into a warm bed. Mr. *Clifton* immediately applied frictions and fumigations. When I arrived, which was about half an hour after, the body was become sensibly warm, and was pretty universally convulsed, and now and then a slight effort to breath was perceived. I caused the friction to be continued, and flannels dipped in hot brandy to be applied to the thorax, and under the arms. The convulsions now became stronger, and in a few minutes he opened his eyes; and shortly after spoke, though very imperfectly. After this he continued recovering, but slowly; and it was near three hours before he was sufficiently recovered, to be left with safety.

JOHN CHURCH.

C A S E CXIV. No. 11.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. *J. Squires*, Medical Assistant to the Society, addressed to Mr. *Horsfall*, Treasurer, dated *Wandsworth, March 19, 1777.*

S I R,

I am exceeding happy in having an opportunity to transmit to you a Case which must afford great pleasure to the Society, and at the same time evince to the Publick the extensive utility of which the Society may be rendered capable, by a due attention to its rules. For I am fully convinced, that in various Cases of apparent Deaths, many lives might have been preserved, which have been given up for lost, if suitable methods had been tried to restore them. The following instance, amongst numbers, will corroborate the truth of this observation, as it will appear that the unfortunate object must have inevitably perished, had not skilful assistance been administered. The Case was strictly thus :

Ann Lewis, of this parish, a young woman, aged only twenty-two years, in a fit of despair, attempted, on *Monday* the 16th instant, to destroy herself by *hanging*. In this state she was discovered, and cut down in about *a quarter of an hour*, from the time it was supposed, from circumstances, she had been suspended. A messenger was immediately dispatched to my house, which is about *half a mile* distant from the place. Being absent, Mr. *Ley*, an ingenious and assiduous young gentleman (who is my assistant in business) hasten-

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ed to attempt her recovery. From him I had the following particulars:—Upon entering the house, he saw several women who appeared much terrified and alarmed, and who told him, on his enquiring for the patient, that she was laid on a bed in a room they would shew him: but they added, that *the poor girl was certainly dead, and they did not like to remain in the room.* Being introduced, he found the subject insensible and motionless; there was no perceptible beating of the heart, nor pulsation in the arteries of the wrists or temples: respiration had also apparently ceased: the face was also swollen and livid: there was a frothing at her mouth. He immediately employed the people about him, in assisting to place the patient between warm blankets, in using frictions, and in blowing strongly into the lungs, by applying the mouth to that of the unfortunate person. It was with difficulty that he could persuade any of them to undertake this operation, till he had suggested the medium of an handkerchief; and then one of the women applied with great earnestness to the business. A warming pan, moderately heated, was rubbed over the back for a considerable time; the feet and legs were first immersed in warm water, and then rubbed with warm cloths. Volatiles were also applied to the nose and temples. After they had persisted in the use of these means for upwards of *twenty minutes*, Mr. Ley had the satisfaction to perceive some signs of returning life, such as sighing, and slight twitchings. These were followed, in a little time, by convulsive motions, a beating at the heart, and a pulse at the wrists, with a return of the natural colour and warmth. He then judged it proper to take away a few ounces of blood, to prevent the effects of a pressure upon the brain,

which might happen from a surcharge of blood forced into the vessels, by the strangulation of the cord. The girl from that time gradually recovered, and this day I took leave of her *perfectly restored, body and mind*, and to appearance sincerely penitent.

Mr. Squires further adds, that “this successful case is demonstrative of the happy effects of perseverance. *Lateat scintillula*, he observes, should be ever present to the mind, when we are called to administer aid to persons in these unfortunate circumstances. That a small spark may yet remain, is a consideration that will animate us to persevere in the most desperate cases; in the present one, the assistants and by-standers were so astonished, that they considered the restoration of the subject, as little less than a resurrection from the dead.”

C A S E CXV. No. 12.

Copy of a letter from Mr. *Joseph Hooper*, Medical Assistant in *Tooley-street, Southwark*, dated *June 25, 1777*.

S I R,

On the 22d inst. I was called up about four o'clock in the morning by *Thomas Scott*, a Waterman, who desired my assistance to a woman, whom he said, had just been taken out of the river, *to all appearance dead*. I went immediately, with my assistant, Mr. *C. Rogers*, and my son, to the unhappy object at *Watergate*, opposite my house. I perceived that she had a very small contracted pulse, and irregular motion of the eyelids; but the pupils of the eyelids were not at all dilated. It is supposed indeed, that she had not been long in the
water,

water, as the watchman had seen her go towards the stairs about *ten minutes* before. Being informed that she had a sister in the neighbourhood, I dispatched a messenger to prepare her for the reception of this unfortunate person, and desired four men, who were by this time assembled at the place, to convey her carefully to the house, holding her head rather higher than the body, and agitating it frequently. She was scarcely undressed and laid upon the bed, between the blankets, before she was seized with a strong convulsion fit, which lasted about *four minutes*, and when this left her, she breathed perceptibly, but with the utmost difficulty. We now began to use frictions, the *enema fumosum*, &c. but it was a considerable length of time before we were able to excite a proper degree of warmth. The convulsions returned at the intervals of about fifteen or twenty minutes; and even after we had been employed in the manner above mentioned *about an hour*, the pulse sunk, and another violent fit seized her, which I was afraid would have carried her off. However, by our persevering in the use of the means, she was recovered from it, and even became more sensible than she had been hitherto. She was now able to take some spirits of hartshorn in water; she complained of being very cold, reached also several times, though ineffectually. We gave her some warm wine and water, and a cordial mixture with Conf. Card. Spt. Volat. Arom. &c. which seemed to give her much relief; a kindly warmth being now diffused o'er the body, the circulation free, and breathing less difficult, I left her seemingly disposed to sleep; this was about *six o'clock* in the morning. At *noon* I called again, and found her perfectly restored, excepting indeed, that

that she complained of a general forenefs and languor. She expreffed great contrition for having thus attempted to put a period to her life.

To one who had not been apprized of the danger of early bleeding in thefe cafes, the florid complexion, and extreme difficulty of breathing, might have fuggelted the neceffity of the lancet; but I was convinced of its impropriety, by obferving, that the fymptoms were relieved, in proportion to the affiduous ufe of the oppofite remedies, viz. Volatile ftimulants, artificial warmth, friction, cordials, &c.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOSEPH HOOPER.

P. S. The men who carried this woman from the ftairs to her fifters houfe, were *T. Scott, John Langley, Thomas Mullins*, and — *Neal*, whom I difmiffed, as foon as they had laid her upon the bed.

Mr. *Hooper* afterwards learned that the name of this perfon is *Martha Wood*, that her age is about forty, and that fhe lives in *Kent-ftreet*. The above men were fatisfactorily rewarded.

C A S E CXVI. No. 13.

Extract of a letter from Mr. *John Dymond*, &c.
dated *June 27, 1777*.

S I R,

I was called about one o'clock this morning to a drowned woman, that was taken up near *Blackfriars-Bridge*. She had been conveyed to the *Watch-houfe*, and I found her in a fitting pofture,
fupported

supported by a watchman, before a large fire. There was a very small degree of respiration, a feeble pulse was also perceivable at the neck and temples, but not at the wrists; the eyelids were swoln, and eyes inflamed, as if she had been crying: There was a general coldness. I sent a watchman to a publick house in *Bristol street*, who soon returned with the information, that the publican was willing to receive the patient into his house. By this time, which might be about *fifteen minutes*, she began to move her eye-lids and lips, spoke feebly, saying, *I am very cold*. She was now gently conveyed to the house, but the inhuman publican met us at the door, and refused to admit her, notwithstanding his former promise. She was now in the cold air, with her wet cloaths still about her, and growing sensibly worse, when one of the watchmen humanely offered his room, which was near to the spot. We immediately conveyed her thither, and his wife very readily got out of bed, to admit the unfortunate object. She was now stripped and placed between the warm blankets, a fire was made, some brick tiles were heated, wrapt in cloths, and applied to her legs and body. Her arms and feet were rubbed with warm hands. The fumes of tobacco were thrown up the rectum. By these means she soon began to recover her warmth. I sent home for a cordial, not being able to procure any thing for her in that place. She swallowed a spoonful or two, but with difficulty, She sighed frequently, seemed wild and confused. The pulse was now very perceptible at the wrist. About *three o'clock* I left her, and she continued to recover gradually till the evening of the next day, when I was called to her. She was foaming at the mouth, and breath-

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ed with the utmost difficulty. Her pulse was full but irregular, she seemed stupid, and speechless, and when roused from her stupor, she soon relapsed. I added some volatiles to the cordial medicine. Returning at *ten o'clock*, I found her still worse. As her recovery was exceedingly doubtful, I was desirous of the opinion of my brother Medical Assistant, Mr. *Armiger*, a gentleman ingenious in his profession, and a warm friend to the institution. We agreed to take away some blood; *eight ounces* were accordingly taken. She seemed the better for it, the pulse was more regular, her breathing not so oppressed, and she spoke frequently. A laxative injection was administered, which procured a copious evacuation. The blister was applied, and the other medicines continued. The next morning it was our joint desire to call in our worthy colleague Mr. *Hawes*, esteemed no less for his humanity than skill in cases of this kind. Meeting at the room, at the time appointed, we had the pleasure to find that the patient was something better. The medicines were continued. In the evening she was able to be removed to her sister's. She continued low, and in a very indifferent state for some days, but is now happily recovered, so far as to be calm and chearful.

P. S. The poor afflicted woman was discovered by Mr. *Bascomb*, of *Parcras*. The persons entitled to a reward are, my Assistant Mr. *Robert Dymond*, *Charles Watson*, *William Morgan*, and *J. Parsons*, Watchmen.

C A S E CXVII. No. 14.

June 30th, 1777. About *eight o'clock* in the evening, *John Richards*, a child between four and

five years of age, accidentally fell out of a boat into the *river Thames*, near *Hungerford Stairs*. The accident was observed by *William Maynard* and *John Sharpe*, Watermen, who immediately ran to his assistance, and were so happy as to be able to take him from between the lighters, after he had been in the water *five or six minutes*. They carried the lad to his parents, who lived in an adjacent court, and a messenger was sent to Mr. *Beaumont* in *Villiers-street*. He was not at home; but his son, a young gentleman who had been with his father upon similar occasions, went to the place to render what services he was able. He found the child in bed, quite senseless. His face swollen and livid, his body and extremities cold. The attendants were shaking and calling to him, in order, as they said, to awaken the child, and were going to give him a glass of geneva. To this the young gentleman objected. Some signs of life however soon appeared, and the boy began to move his hands, and laid one of them upon his stomach, in a manner that indicated great uneasiness. Young Mr. *Beaumont* now recommended some warm water with salt in it, with a design to excite a vomiting. It had this effect, and the child seemed to be relieved by it. In a short time afterwards he spoke, though feebly. A cordial was now administered. Mr. *Beaumont* returning about ten o'clock, went to see the little patient, and found him tolerably well recovered.

The above case was communicated to us by Mr. *Beaumont*.

C A S E XVIII. No. 15.

July 3d, 1777. As *Francis Bates*, by trade a wire-drawer, living at the *Barley-Mow, Long-Lane, West Smithfield*, was bathing in the *Thames*, the force of the tide carried him out of his depth, and under one of the arches of *Blackfriars-bridge*. Though but a bad swimmer, he was able to keep himself above the water for some minutes, expecting every moment to sink. *Thomas Durham*, a waterman, seeing his distress, immediately put off for his relief; and rowing to the place, was so fortunate as to save him in this most dangerous state. *Durham* received from this society the reward due to his diligence and humanity.

C A S E CXIX. No. 16.

Copy of a letter from Mr. *William Hawes*, of *Palsgrave-Place*, to the Treasurer of the Society.

S I R,

As assisting towards the establishment, and promoting the interests of the Humane Society, has been one of the greatest pleasures of my life, from a firm conviction of its extensive utility; so it is with the utmost satisfaction, that I am now able to communicate to you, the particulars of a case which has fallen under my own inspection, and in which I have been the happy instrument of rescuing a fellow-creature from the jaws of death.

On

On *Sunday* the 6th of this month, about four o'clock in the afternoon, one *John Barton*, of *St. Clements Danes*, in the *Strand*, fell from a barge into the *Thames*. *W. Robinson*, who was standing on another barge, at some little distance, heard the sound of something plunging into the water; and turning round he saw the body of a man rising up to the surface of the water. He made all possible haste to the spot, but there being no immediate communication, he was obliged to run a considerable way round, viz. up *Essex-street* and down *Milford Lane*, and also over several barges, to come at the one from which the lad had fallen. He then searched for the body, with a boat-hook, and was so fortunate as to bring it up soon; and recollecting the person, he carried the body to his parents in *Milford-Lane*. The patient appeared so totally void of life, that he was laid upon the bed without any attempts being made for his recovery. At length, one of his neighbours sent for me; I was fortunately at home, and went immediately with the messenger. I found the body excessively cold, totally insensible, nor could I, upon the strictest examination, perceive the least pulsation, or respiration, or any other vital motion. I ordered the wet cloaths to be taken off, and the body to be wiped dry. I then applied frictions, and other methods of recovery recommended by our society. In about a quarter of an hour, having to appearance gained no ground, I made a very strong solution of the emetic tartar, and, with great difficulty, forced down a tea spoonful at a time; and to render it the more effective, I ordered the assistants to agitate the body considerably. In about five minutes after this, a great quantity of froth issued from the

mouth and nostrils; and in a few minutes more, he vomited violently; groaned very much, and fell into strong convulsions. These went off gradually; the warmth of the body returned, so that the heart and arterial system once more began their vital functions. The vomiting I encouraged with draughts of warm water, which so far from debilitating, as has been supposed, they absolutely gave fresh vigour to the vital powers*. After frequent vomitings, he fell into profuse sweats; his pulse became more regular, and he breathed with greater ease. Some panada, with wine, was now administered; and I sent him also some strong cordial medicines, which were given him. He slept tolerably well a great part of the night. The next day his pulse was very quick, and he complained of the head-ach. By the assistance of proper medicines, these febrile symptoms were easily removed; so that in a few days he was perfectly restored to health.

William Robinson, and the assistant parties, were satisfactorily rewarded by the Treasurer.

C A S E CXX. No. 17.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. *Wyatt*, Medical Assistant in the *Minories*, dated *July 10, 1777*.

S I R,

On *Thursday* se'nnight, about *six o'clock* in the evening, as I was passing, by accident, through *Bevis Mark, Duke's Place, Houndsditch*, my attention was engaged by the cries of a woman in the greatest distress; and seeing several persons running into a little yard near the place, I was prompted

* See Mr. *John Hunter's* essay upon this subject, in the last Vol. of the *Philosophical Transactions*.

prompted to enquire into the cause. Some bystanders knowing my profession, made way for me through the croud. I saw a fine infant, aged about eighteen months, lying in the arms of a young woman, *dead, to all appearance*. Its countenance was livid and swoln; the eyes half shut and fixed; the mouth a little opened. No respiration nor pulsation of any of the arteries, or of the heart, was perceptible: a profuse sweat, attended with that clamminess, which is always an alarming symptom, was diffused over the body. I was informed that the child had been smothered. My ideas were, that the young woman, overcome with sleep, had lain upon and suffocated it. I cut off its cloaths, and stripping it entirely naked, exposed it to the open air, that the external vessels might be constricted thereby, and the blood propelled inwardly might stimulate the heart to its wonted action. In this respect I deviated from the methods recommended in suffocation by water, by which the circulation is originally checked external. The other means used were similar, such as gently agitating the body, and varying its position, applying gentle frictions first to the breast, and afterwards to the extremities, and rubbing volatile spirits upon the temples and nostrils: in about *ten or fifteen minutes*, symptoms of returning life appeared; such as pulsation in the arteries, sighs at intervals, &c. These gradually increased till the next morning, when the infant appeared perfectly recovered.

Upon a more minute enquiry into the case, I learned that the infant had been laid to sleep on a bed, the bedstead of which was made to turn up. A careless girl coming into the room, threw some things upon the bed, and turned it up without perceiving

perceiving the child. The child continued in that state about *an hour and half*, when another person coming to make the bed, discovered the infant in the alarming situation, and insensible state described above. It was the mother whose cries and agonies had engaged my attention; she is the wife of *Da Costa*, a butcher in *Bevis market*.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN WYATT.

C A S E CXXI. No. 18.

Sunday, July 13, 1777. About *three o'clock* in the afternoon, Mr. *John Gray*, of *Rotherhithe*, was sent for to the *Spread Eagle*, a Publick House near *Church stairs*, *Rotherhithe*, to assist in the recovery of a boy that had been taken out of the *Thames*. There were some faint signs of life before Mr. *Gray's* arrival, which he attributed to the activity of the waterman, who had been very assiduous in using the means from the first instant. Mr. *Gray* ordered the room to be cleared of all the superfluous company that were assembled, and he exhorted the others to continue the frictions upon the abdomen, gently agitate the body, and apply volatiles to the nostrils and temples. In about *half an hour*, the patient began to move his arms, and open his eyes. Soon afterwards he discharged a quantity of water from the stomach, and then became sensible. Mr. *Gray* now left him in bed, and returning in the space of an hour, he found the patient tolerably well recovered, excepting a violent pain in his head, of which he complained. This was relieved by bleeding. Mr.

Gray

Gray related the above particulars to the Treasurer, and commends, in the strongest terms, the humanity, zeal, and activity of *John Newberry*, the waterman, and *Mr. Bone*, the publican. The name of the lad is *Samuel Wadley*. He was seventeen years of age, and belonged to the *Georgia Packet*.

C A S E CXXII. No. 19.

Monday, July 14, 1777, about *six o'clock* in the morning, a poor woman, named *Dubell*, threw herself into the large pond near the bridge in *Hyde-Park*. She was seen by some persons at a distance, who immediately ran to the place, and drew her out. She was cold and motionless, but some signs of life appeared before *Mr. Jackson*, the Medical assistant, arrived. She was conveyed to the house of *Mr. Tyrrel*, at the *Queen's Head, Knightsbridge*, and attended by *Mr. Jackson*, till her perfect recovery. The reason given by the woman for her committing of this rash attempt, was, that she had lost a guinea, with which she was going to redeem some cloaths from pawn, and was afraid of her husband's anger. *Mr. Jackson* sent for the man, and had the pleasure of seeing the parties reconciled.

The man who took the patient out of the water, and the publican, received the Rewards of the Society.

C A S E CXXIII. No. 20.

July 11, William Oldfield, a waterman, was the happy instrument of saving the life of *W. Broad*, who, bathing in the river *Thames*, (near *Surry* stairs) went out of his depth, and cried, at several times, for help. This waterman ran to his assistance, and took him up at the immediate hazard of his life, just as the lad was sinking the third time. The patient was taken out insensible, but soon recovered. *Mr. Hawes* was sent for, but found that Medical aid was not necessary.

C A S E CXXIV. No. 21.

July 14, a poor man at *Hammersmith*, seeing a child fall into the river *Thames*, jumped into the river, and happily saved it from perishing. The man being recommended by *Mr. Palser*, Medical assistant of that place, who had informed himself of the truth of the fact, was satisfactorily rewarded by the Treasurer for his humanity.

C A S E CXXV. No. 22.

Copy of a Letter from *Mr. Church, Islington*, *July 23, 1777*, to the Treasurer.

S I R,

This waits on you to inform you, that *Mr. Ward*, the bearer of this, was instrumental in saving

ing the life of a lad about twelve years old, who fell into the river near *Sadlers Wells*, on *Friday* last, about *three* o'clock in the morning. He had sunk once; and had he not been assisted by *Mr. Ward*, who jumped into the river and took him out, I doubt not but that he would have perished. I beg leave therefore to recommend *Mr. Ward* as deserving of some gratuity, and am, Sir, &c.

CASE CXXVI. CXXVII. No. 23, 24.

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Dr. *Milne*, addressed to the Treasurer.

DEAR SIR,

Deptford, July 25, 1777.

The bearer, *Mr. John Banks*, a Publican in *Deptford*, has lately restored two persons to life, the one a suicide, the other accidentally drowned.

The person who attempted to destroy himself is named *Thomas Grace*, and is, by trade, a gardener. He threw himself into the river *Ravenbourne*, which falls into the *Thames*, betwixt *Deptford* and *Greenwich*, on *Sunday* the 6th instant, betwixt *two* and *three* o'clock in the afternoon. *Mrs. Banks* seeing him throw himself into the water, called her husband, who immediately, at a considerable risk, saved the poor wretch from the destruction he intended; and has so far reconciled him to life, that he has made no farther attempt, and indeed seems, at present, chearful and well.

The person accidentally drowned is a boy, named *Thomas Wilding*, son to a labourer in *Church-street, Deptford*, who, diverting himself on the brink of the above-mentioned river, about a

month since, unfortunately fell in, and might have been drowned, had not Mr. *Banks's* coming at that time, fortunately, with a pail to draw water, rescued the boy, and rejoiced his parents.

It was not, till this day, that I had any knowledge of the above circumstances. I am sure the Humane Society will pay attention to them; not only as they come within the limits of their excellent plan, but as the encouragement afforded to a person of so good a character as Mr. *Banks*, will prompt others in this place to think of the subject, and support the Charity.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your very humble servant,

COLIN MILNE.

P. S. Many people, who witnessed the above preservations, are ready to give their attestations, if required.

C A S E CXXVIII. No. 25.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. *Hole*, of *Islington*,
dated *August 9, 1777.*

S I R,

I beg leave to recommend to you *Ed. Taylor*, a soldier, the bearer of this, through whose means the life of *Robert Howard*, a child of five years old, was yesterday preserved. The child fell into the *New River*, from the bridge on the City road, and was immediately carried seven or eight yards under it.

The

The bearer was at work at *Issington* Town, and hearing an alarm, ran to the place, and in his cloaths, went into the river and took the child out; and although the child had been ten minutes in the river, he soon shewed signs of life, and is now, by the care that has been taken of him, perfectly recovered. I am very happy in being able to transmit you this account, and am,

S I R,

Your very humble servant,

J. HOLE.

C A S E CXXIX. No. 26.

Monday, July 28. Mr. *William Phelps*, of *Fulham*, seeing a child aged seven years fall into the Dock at *Dock-head*, immediately jumped into the water and saved him from drowning. This act of humanity was witnessed by several creditable persons. Mr. *Penny*, the Medical assistant in that quarter was sent for; but he informs us that no Medical aid was required, and that he found the child in a sound sleep, and out of danger.

The name of the boy is *Edward Goodacre*: he is son of *Goodacre*, a Rope-maker, living at *Dock-head*.

Mr. *Phelps* was rewarded by the Society.

CASE CXXX. No. 27.

To Mr. *Hawes*, Secretary to the Society, &c.

Boyle street, Burlington-gardens, Wednesday.

S I R,

As I was walking in the Park, on Friday evening last, August 18, I saw several people running to the river side. Asking a man what was the matter? he told me that a young man, *James Thompson*, a taylor by trade, had gone into the river to bathe, and not being able to swim, had got out of his depth, and was unfortunately drowned. I went immediately to his assistance, and I learned that he had been under water *about ten minutes*, and had been lying on the grass about a *quarter of an hour*. He was quite cold: a livid hue was spread over his face, neck, breast, and some part of the extremities: his eyes were very dim, and he was to all *appearance dead*; and without doubt he very soon would have been so, as no assistance had been sent for by the people about him, because they thought it would be useless. However, I desired some young men present to assist me in the use of the means. In *about an hour*, he was able to speak, but he was not yet sensible, for he called on his absent friends to help him out of the water, or he should be drowned. Strong spasms attacked his legs and arms, and so very violent were the contractions, that it was not in the power of the strongest man to keep his limbs extended. These spasms lasted about *ten minutes*, at intervals. In pursuing the mode of treatment prescribed by the Society, I found my

3

patient,

patient, in an *hour and a half*, happily recovered from the jaws of death, to the great satisfaction of numbers of people present, as well as of,

S I R,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN WILLIAMSON.

We are sorry to add, that the publican at the *Golden Lion, Grosvenor-gate*, refused to take the patient into his house.

P. S. The following are the names of the young men who assisted me in the recovery of the unfortunate person, amongst whom you will please to divide the four guineas, *Roger Shannon, John Dannett, G. Smith, William Derry, William Swanson, William Sherwood, Thomas Faulkner, and John Menzies.*

CASE CXXXI. No. 28.

August 16, 1777, Mr. *Thomas Rhodes*, master of a cow-yard at the bottom of *Gray's-inn-lane*, sent a letter to the Treasurer of the Society, certifying, that on the *eleventh of August*, two men, the bearers of his note, were instrumental in saving the life of a young man who had fallen into a pond, near his house; and that it was his firm belief the party would have been drowned, were it not for the courage and timely assistance of the above men. They were recompensed according to the regulations of the Society.

C A S E CXXXII. No. 29.

The particulars of the following Case were communicated to us by *Mrs. Mary Sherborne*, of *Southall-green*, near *Hounslow*, dated August 22, 1777.

Towards the beginning of August, a child, son of *Thomas* and *Ann Wellar*, fell into a pond on the Green. He was taken out by *John Gurney*, without sense or motion. But upon being stripped and well rubbed with salt, in the space of *ten minutes* he began to show some signs of life. *Mrs. Sherborne* assisted in this recovery, and afterwards warmed a bed and placed him in it. She farther informs us, that it was more than *three hours* before the child was able to open its eyes, or take notice of any thing; nor were its legs warm and flexible in less than *four hours* after the accident.

C A S E CXXXIII. No. 30.

As *Thomas Mallet*, a lad aged 16 years, was bathing near *Surry-stairs*, his foot sunk into a hole, and according to the united opinion of a great number of spectators, he was in the utmost danger of being drowned. *Thomas Ives*, a waterman, who was plying at the adjacent stairs, seeing his distress, came immediately to his relief, and by his timely exertions, the lad was saved from perishing. The above was authenticated to the Treasurer by several of the spectators, and the waterman

waterman was paid the reward due to his assiduity.

CASE CXXXIV. No. 31.

Substance of a Letter to the Treasurer, from Mr. *William Garrett*, Medical Assistant, at *Stoke-Newington*.

On Monday, August 18, 1777, *James David Chepney*, aged seventy-five, was seen floating in the *New River*, near to *Paradise-row*, *Newington*. As soon as he was discovered, assistance was given him. He was conveyed to an adjacent publick-house, and very humanely received. When first taken out of the water he was totally deprived of his senses; his extremities were quite cold; nor could any pulsation be perceived. The body was rubbed dry, and laid upon a bed; constant and smart frictions were made use of, together with warm applications to the feet and arm-pits, and volatiles to the nostrils. In the space of *an hour and half*, the pulsation was perceptible, and it gradually became stronger. As soon as he could swallow, a cordial medicine was given him, at intervals, which greatly relieved the oppression at his stomach. In about *five hours* the man was perfectly restored.

The assistant parties, strongly recommended by Mr. *Garrett* for their assiduity and care, received the rewards of the Society.

CASE CXXXV. No. 32.

To *James Horsfall, Esq;*

S I R,

About three o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th instant, *Robert Angell*, a boy ten years of age, as he was playing on *Cotton's Wharf*, fell into the *Thames*. His companions calling out for help, two men, viz. *John Quinnill* and *Richard Rixon*, jumped into a boat, lying a long side, and having searched some time, the former touched him on his temple with his boat-hook, (as appeared afterwards) but having no hold he again searched, and hitched him by the shoe, and thus brought him to the surface. When they both lifted him out, and laid him on the deck, having been in the water (from the best account I could procure) not less than *six minutes*. They then carried him to the *Widow Hampton's*, who keeps the nearest publick-house. She very readily received him, and afforded every accommodation in her power.

In the mean time, I being sent for, went with my journeyman and son, accompanied by my neighbour, *Mr. R. Kent*, Surgeon, in the *Borough High-street*. But before any of us could get there, the boy had begun to gasp like a person just expiring. This was presently succeeded by a convulsive screaming, with great interruption in breathing. He being stripped and laid between two blankets, we kept up a brisk friction, whilst a warming-pan, with hot coals, was moved up and down over the bed clothes, and as soon as he was able to swallow, we gave him some spr. vol-arom.

in water, and warm brandy and water, which made him vomit a little. Thus, in *about half an hour* from his being taken up, the screaming ceased, he grew sensible, and gradually recovered.

I am, with much respect, &c.

JOSEPH HOOPER.

Tooley-street, Sept. 10, 1777.

CASE CXXXVI. No. 33.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. *Mair*, journeyman to Mr. *Forbes*, Medical Assistant in Fleet-street, dated August 30, 1777, and addressed to the Treasurer.

S I R,

As *John Nicks*, (son of *William Nicks* of *Green-bithe*, near *Dartford* in *Kent*; barge-master) fourteen years of age, was moving a barge at the bottom of *Water-lane*, *Fleet-street*, the hitcher giving way, he fell overboard. A little boy standing by, called for assistance, upon which *William Nicks*, waterman, jumped into his boat, and came up to him about *eight minutes* after he fell in, just as he was going down the last time, but fortunately thrusting his arm after him, he caught him by the hair of the head, and laid him across the seat in the boat, without sense or motion, by which posture a quantity of water ran from his mouth and nostrils of different colours. He was afterwards put to bed in his father's barge; and after they had forced some rum down his throat, and rubb'd him, he became sensible. Mr. *Forbes* was sent for, but being out of town, I ran to the place; before I could get there, the boy could speak. I desired him to be brought on shore, as the air in the barge

was

was bad, and after he was put to bed on shore, we gave him some warm wine and water, upon which his sickness and difficulty of breathing abated. In the evening he was still better, when I ordered him whey with 3s of manna. This morning he is tolerably well.

The above circumstances, respecting the time of his being in the water, and the manner of his being taken out, were corroborated by several of the by-standers; and I have reason to believe also, that the father is much indebted for his present happiness, to the rewards offered by the Humane Society.

C A S E CXXXVII. No. 34.

The following Letter, in the form of a Certificate, was communicated to the Treasurer,

I do hereby certify, that *Christopher Jackson*, aged 16 years, of *Green-Dragon-court, Black-friars*, was one day in the month of August, 1777, taken out of the river *Thames*, near *Black-friars-Bridge*, motionless, and apparently dead, and by the assistance and due experience of *Dr. Edward Dunn*, was brought to life in the space of *two hours and a half*, so as to be able to walk to his own home; as witness my hand, this 3d day of Sept. 1777.

JAMES CARDEN, Coal-Merchant,

*Little Knight-Rider-street,
Doctors-Commons.*

C A S E CXXXVIII. No. 35.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. *James Brien*, &c.

S I R,

Having acquainted you with several *unsuccessful* cases, I now have the very great satisfaction to inform you of a *successful* one.

William Findlyson, a child of about *nine years* old, being left to take care of a boat yesterday, near *Shadwell-dock-stairs*, by some accident fell into the water; under which, (according to the intelligence I received) he continued from *fifteen to twenty minutes* before he was taken up. I fortunately happened to be at the *George* publick-house, visiting a patient, the moment the child was brought in. There did not appear the least remains of life, but by a diligent perseverance in the methods recommended by the society, in about *eight or ten minutes* I had the happiness to discover symptoms of returning life, and in about *an hour* afterwards he seemed pretty well recovered, though he was not perfectly sensible for some time.

As bleeding has been supposed to be prejudicial in some cases, I was extremely cautious in the use of that remedy; yet, as the patient seemed to breathe with very great difficulty, and was then tolerably well recovered, I ventured to open a vein, by which I found the child's respiration much relieved.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

Shadwell-street, and very humble servant,

Tuesday Sep. 9, 1777.

JAMES BRIEN.

The publican's name who received the body into his house is *James Dixon*, and the assistants names are *Matthew Morgan*, *James Mills*, *John Soanes*, and *John Magrab*.

We have been informed that this child's father was drowned.

C A S E CXXXIX. No. 36.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. *Billinghurst*, Medical Assistant, &c.

S I R,

On Friday, September 12, 1777, near seven o'clock in the evening, *Jane Hodges*, aged about forty-eight years, threw herself into the pond, at the side of the *Grove*, in *St. James's Park*. She was seen by two footmen, neither of whom made any effort to relieve her, till a young man, whose name is *Nicholas Miller*, coming up, went immediately in search of her; and though he could not swim, he stripped off his cloaths, went into the pond up to his chest, and brought her out, to all appearance dead. She had been taken out of the water, about *ten or fifteen minutes* before I arrived at the place. I was informed that she had been upwards of *eight minutes* under water. I found her sitting on the grass, supported by one or two persons, groaning excessively. I immediately had her conveyed out of the Park, desiring two men to support her between them, under her arms; when we came out of Park-gate, into *Piccadilly*,

Piccadilly, I applied to two different Publicans, almost facing the gate, to take her in, but both refused on any terms; at last, Mr. *Westall*, who keeps the *White-horse* in *Brick-street*, furnished her with a room, and every necessary. I immediately had her wet cloaths taken off, and she was put into bed between the blankets. Her pulse was then scarcely perceptible. I got down with great difficulty, a little warm brandy and water, ordered hot bricks, wrapped in flannel, to the soles of her feet and under her arms, and her body to be rubbed with hot flannels, keeping her head raised. Soon after she complained of a violent pain in her stomach, and her breath was very short. I then opened a vein in her arm, and took about four ounces of blood. We persisted in the above methods for near *three hours*, about which time she vomited above a pint of water, with some green weeds, with which the pond was covered. She then began to grow a little warm, which increased by degrees until she recovered.

I have the honour to be

S I R,

Your obedient servant,

Piccadilly,

THOMAS BILLINGSHURST.

Sept. 19, 1777.

To James Horsfall, Esq;

The Persons assisting.—*Nicholas Miller*, who brought her out of the water; *Ambrose Hallet*, *Anne Heacock*, *Mary Bret Heacock*, *Nathaniel Groom*, and *George Bell*, two lads, messengers; and *Westall*, the publican, who received her into his house.

C A S E CXL. No. 37.

To the TREASURER.

S I R,

On Saturday the 13th instant, a *Dane*, named *Christian Anderson*, cook on board the *Carolina Matilda*, Captain *Grubb*, at *Limehouse Hole*, fell overboard between two ships. He was perceived to fall by the bearer, *George Spencer*, who was taking up the chains that the ships are moored to, at the above place. This man immediately went to his assistance, and was so fortunate as to lay hold of him with a boat hook, just as he was sinking. When taken up he could neither speak nor stand. He was put on board a lighter, and some rum was given him from on board a West-Indiaman, when he presently recovered. Mr. *Richard Hawks*, Master to the above *George Spencer*, thought he deserved some reward, and applied to me for this letter.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully yours,

Limehouse,

RICHARD SMITH.

Sept. 19, 1777.

The man was satisfactorily rewarded.

C A S E CXLI. No 38.

To *James Horsfall*, Esq; &c.

Islington, Sept. 26, 1777.

S I R,

On Sunday last I was called to the assistance of *John Morgan*, aged 36 years, who, in attempting to wash his face, fell into the *New River*. As he appeared much in liquor, he would most probably have been drowned, had not the bearer, *John Baptist*, jumped in, and, with the assistance of *Mrs. Ward* and two of her servants, pulled him out. He was alive, but quite senseless, and immediately went into a strong fit, which lasted near half an hour. The parties deserving reward are as under.

I have the honour to be with great respect,

S I R,

Your very humble servant,

JOHN CHURCH.

John Baptist jumped into the river; *Mrs. Ward*, and her two servants assisted; *Mrs. Ward* received him into her house, and put him to bed.

N. B. This is the second person that *John Baptist* has been instrumental in saving.

C A S E CXLII. No. 39†

To *James Horsfall*, Esq;

Islington, Oct. 13, 1777;

DEAR SIR,

This waits on you to inform you, that on *Thursday* evening, the 9th instant, about seven o'clock, *Elizabeth Cleave* threw herself into the *New River*, and was taken out to all appearance dead. She shewed some signs of returning life by the time she was brought to the *Red-Lion*, and was soon perfectly recovered by the usual methods. The persons worthy of reward are named beneath. I have the honour to be, with great respect,

DEAR SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN CHURCH,

Benjamin Strongitharmes and *Stephen Lane* took her out; *Mr. Nathaniel Clifton*, *William Inwood*, *Sarah Rowand*, and *Edward Rogers*, assisted in the recovery; *Edward Rogers* messenger; and *Sarah Playfair* received her into her house, the *Carved Red-Lion*, *Islington*.

C A S E CXLIV. No. 41.

TO JAMES HORSFALL, Esq;

S I R,

It is with the utmost satisfaction I can inform you of a case in which I have been able (by the means recommended by your truly Humane Society) to restore life to one, who, before the institution of your Society, would probably have been numbered with the dead.

About *seven* o'clock in the evening of *Tuesday*, (*October 28*) I was sent for to the assistance of *Bryan Maxey*, aged 29 years, who (as the messenger informed me) had hanged himself. I immediately, with my son, hastened to the place, (about a quarter of a mile distant from my house. We there found the poor fellow, to all outward appearance, dead: the jaw so fixed, as to require the utmost force to move it; a coldness had overspread the limbs and whole surface of the body, excepting a very small degree of warmth which discovered itself at the pit of the stomach. A woman, who had some imperfect idea of the means you recommend, and the rewards you offer, endeavoured, and with some success, to increase the warmth, by rubbing the pit of the stomach with flannel. This small degree of heat, and a tremulous kind of motion in the artery at the wrist, not to be perceived, but with the utmost earnestness of attention, were the only encouraging symptoms. I should here observe, that a neighbour, who practises bleeding, had taken about *eight* ounces of blood from the arm before we came.

We were soon joined by Mr. *Dearne* of *Shoreditch*, who very humanely assisted us in our endeavours, which happily proved successful ; for having persisted in the means you recommend, inflation of the lungs, alternately raising and distressing the chest, friction, &c. for rather more than a *quarter of an hour*, we perceived the motion of the artery at the wrist encreased to a distinct, though yet almost *imperceptible* pulsation ; and now also we perceived the pupil, which had hitherto been exceedingly dilated, shew a tendency to contract. After *forty* minutes, or rather more, he fetched a deep sigh, which was followed by a considerable increase in the force of the pulse ; and the lungs being inflated, the least pressure on the thorax was immediately followed by its contraction. In about *an hour* the natural breathing took place ; and in about *half an hour* more (being *an hour and an half* after we began our endeavours) sense returned. He then complained of an excessive pain in the head. He had some warm brandy and water given him, and a purging ptisan sent, of which he was to take a sufficient quantity to procure him one stool.

Wednesday 29, the medicine had operated once ; he was now exceedingly low and faint, and complained of pain at the pit of the stomach, his head remaining much the same : had been light-headed during the night, his pulse remarkably full. The purging ptisan was continued, and an erect posture recommended.

Thursday 30, he had three stools ; the complaints remain the same ; the pulse full and quick. I now thought it necessary to take some blood from the arm, with the precaution of attending to the pulse, which considerably sunk before three ounces of

blood had flowed; and it was with difficulty he was prevented from fainting.

Friday 31, the complaints not alleviated in the least; four leeches were applied to his temples.

Saturday, November 1, complaints the same; took a sudorific opiate in the evening.

Sunday 2, his complaints are rather lessened; the opiate was repeated.

He continued mending until *Wednesday*, when his chief complaints left him; he now only mentions a numbness of the right side of the head, and a dimness of sight.

From all the information I could obtain, I think I may conclude, that he must have been hanging *half an hour*; for he informs me that he committed the action before his wife had been absent five minutes from the room; and from the joint account of his wife, and several of the neighbours, more than half an hour elapsed before her return.

I have only to add, that he expresses the utmost sorrow for his crime, and gratitude to those who were instrumental in his restoration to his wife and children.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

and humble servant,

*Hoxton-square,
5th November, 1777.*

JOHN PARKINSON.

C A S E CXLV. No. 42.

S I R,

Deptford, Dec. 18, 1777.

I am desired to acquaint you, by the advice of Doctor *Milne*, that yesterday, about the hour of *eleven* in the morning, as one *Joseph Barber*, on *Thursday* the 10th instant, was at work on board a *Yarmouth* vessel, Captain *Chambers*, the rail, by accident, broke, and he unfortunately fell into the river *Thames*, and there continued some time in the presence of thirty spectators. Mr. *Thomas Barker* saved his life at the utmost hazard of his own, by his great courage and activity. Some time ago Mr. *Barker* saved one person in the night in the like manner.

As Mr. *Barker* is an inhabitant of our parish, and a good man, recommend him as a person worthy your attention, and hope, by so doing, it will be encouragement to him, as well as to all others, to use their utmost endeavours in the like manner, and be the happy instrument of restoring a brother that may again become a useful member to society.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

JOHN BANKS.

C A S E CXLVI. No. 43.

This is to certify that *John Hill*, waterman, did save the body of *Peter Hepburn*, mariner, No. 18, at the *Hermitage*, belonging to the *Sally*, Captain *Thompson*, from *Leith*, from being drowned on the 25th of *December*, 1777, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night.

Witness,

James Murden,

Elizabeth Sims,

George Sims.

C A S E CXLVII. No. 44.

A few days since a young woman, genteely dressed, threw herself into the *Thames* at high water, at *Westminster-bridge*: a waterman, at a distance, without a boat, seeing her sink, called to a young man passing by, pointed out the place as well as he could: upon which he pulled off his cloaths, jumped in, and dived once for the body in vain; but upon a second attempt, he fortunately brought her up, and, with the greatest danger to his own life, swam ashore with the body, to all appearance dead; being livid, and having every other external mark of death. A Gentleman of the Faculty (his name unknown) was happily passing by, and restored her to life.

The young man had no prospect of a reward in the above humane attempt; but being informed of the particulars from people of the greatest veracity,

veracity, I thought it might prove a stimulus to others, to recommend him to some reward from that excellent institution, known by the appellation of *The Humane Society*.

Humane were the young man's attempts, and that noble principle called Humanity, prompted him, at the hazard of his own life, to save a fellow creature from perishing in the watery grave.

I am, Sir,
Holborn, Your most obedient
 Dec. 20, 1777. humble servant,

JAMES STEWART.

N. B. The unfortunate young woman, as soon as restored to her sense, promised the by-standers that she never would repeat the horrid attempt.

A summary View of the unsuccessful CASES, for which the SOCIETY have paid the PREMIUMS in the Year 1777.

No.	Date	Subje ^t .	Places of, or adjacent to the Accident.	Length of Time under Water.
1	May 5,	William Hendrick,	the Thames, near Limehouse,	Forty minutes.
2	— 19,	Mary Salmon, aged 1,	in a Washing Tub,	Fifteen minutes.
3	— 22,	A Woman, name unknown	New River, Islington,	Unknown.
4	June 4,	Mr. George,	River Lee, —	Unknown.
5	— 4,	Dennis Gordon, a soldier,	Twickenham, —	{ Fifteen minutes.
6	— 7,	Joseph Brand, aged 7,	Thames, St. Catherine's,	{ N. B. Half an Hour before any
7	— —	— Ives,	Thames, Lambeth,	assistance could be obtained.
8	— 12,	Thomas Rix, a Lad,	Pond, near Bethnal-green,	About Fifteen minutes.
9	— —	Name unknown,	Thames, Lambeth,	Ten minutes.
10	— 14,	John Crosley,	Thames, Deptford,	One hour.
11	— 17,	William Meather, aged 12,	Thames, near Wapping,	Unknown.
12	— 23,	A Man, Name unknown,	Thames, Iron-gate,	Twenty minutes.
13	— 27,	Thomas Mouet,	Thames, Shadwell,	Two hours.
14	— 29,	Edward Powel, aged 4,	in a Cellar, Radcliffe-crofs,	{ Ten minutes.
				{ N. B. Improperly treated.
				Lost an hour.

No.

No.	Date	Subject.	Places of, or adjacent to the Accident.	Length of Time under Water.
15	July 9,	Thomas Hunt,	Thames, Chelsea,	An hour.
16	— 12,	James Harny,	Thames, Wapping,	Unknown.
17	— 16,	Sarah Tiptoe, —	Thames, near Deptford,	Unknown.
18	— 17,	Timothy M'Carty,	Thames, Lambeth,	Unknown.
19	— 18,	James Partridge, aged 13,	Thames, Rotherhithe,	An hour.
20	— 22,	John Coleman, aged 8,	{ in a common sewer, Blackfriars, —	{ Half an hour.
21	— 23,	Hugh Gordon, aged 19,	Thames, by Horsley Downs,	{ N. B. A Contusion in the Head.
22	— 26,	William Hinks, aged 21,	Thames, Shadwell,	Unknown.
23	August 5,	A Boy, —	Chelsea Water Works,	Seventeen minutes.
24	— 8,	H. Brandreth, a Boy,	Pond, near Bagnigge Wells,	Three hours.
25	— —	Barrett, a Girl, aged 3,	Pond, near Bethnall-green,	{ Several minutes.
26	— 18,	Thom. Guyett, a Publican	Thames, Limehouse,	{ N. B. An hour before assistance
27	— —	Richard Sullivan,	Greenland-Dock,	{ could be procured.
28	— 23,	William Harris, aged 5,	Thames, Horsley Downs,	{ Five minutes.
29	— 27,	Thomas Spicer, —	{ fell from a Ship, Horsley Downs,	{ N. B. Half an hour before assistance could be procured.
				Much intoxicated.
				Unknown.
				One hour.
				Unknown.

COMMUNICATED CASES.

In consequence of the connection entered into with the *Medical Society*, established at *Colchester*,* we shall take the liberty of giving the successful Cases, transmitted to us from that quarter, a first place among the communicated Cases, although some others may be of prior date.

C A S E CXLVIII. No. 1.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. *Fairclough*, Surgeon, at *Neyland*, in *Suffolk*, to Mr. *Newell*, Secretary to the Medical Society in *Colchester*.

DEAR SIR,

Herewith you will receive an account of the Case I mentioned to you at the last Medical

* See Reports for the year 1776, page 92. It is proper to correct an error into which we have fallen through the want of clearer information. The Society mentioned in the place referred to, is properly a *Medical Society*, formed by Gentlemen of the Faculty at, and in the neighbourhood of *Colchester*, for their mutual improvement in the different branches of Medical knowledge. Its Members resolved unanimously to pay peculiar attention to such objects, whom it is the professed design of our Institution to relieve, and solicited this connection with us, that their benevolent Plan might be the more easily put into execution. The subscriptions also mentioned in the page referred to, were raised among the Members of the Society alone.

Meeting, and I beg pardon for not sending it before.

I am, most truly,

Nayland,

Your's,

April 2, 1778.

FAIRCLOUGH.

On Monday March 24, 1777, a child, about fifteen months old, son of James and Elizabeth Bacon, of this parish, fell into the river that runs at the bottom of the garden, and was carried down the stream about thirty rods to a mill, used for dressing of leather. Two men who were at work at the mill saw the child, took him out, and sent for me immediately. When I came, I found the child with its eyes closed, quite cold, without the least sign of life, and to all appearance dead. I ordered a fire to be made, and the wet cloaths to be taken off with all possible expedition. The body was placed before the fire, and dried with warm linen cloths, (which absorb the wet much sooner and better than woollen ones.) I then, assisted by some others, began rubbing with flannel cloths, wetted with brandy, with some spirits of hartshorn mixed in it; and in about five minutes the child made a slight groaning kind of a noise, which was increased by the continual rubbing: soon after he vomited about half a pint of water. The groaning then increased, and evident signs of returning life appeared. We continued rubbing him for about three quarters of an hour, and then I directed the poor distracted mother to go to bed, and take the child close to her, and to continue the rubbing along the spine, &c. I then left him, and called again in the evening, and found him in a sound sleep, and in a gentle sweat, and breathing very easy and well.

It was, I think, full a *quarter of an hour*, from the commencement of the rubbing, before I could perceive the least degree of warmth in the child; and about *twenty minutes* before any pulse could be felt at the wrist, and then very faintly; all the time he never opened his eyes, or moved his limbs in the least.

The assistants were not only satisfied with, but very thankful for some drink that I supplied them with, therefore no expence was incurred on their account.

C A S E CXLIX. No. 2.

Extract of a letter from Mr. *Newel*, &c. to Mr. *Hawes*.

I take the liberty of laying before you a brief account of an accident that happened in my own family, which I think points out strongly the necessity of paying a long and continued attention to patients, who, though they may seem to be recovered, yet may, by neglect, relapse, and probably be lost.

A servant maid going to a well in my garden, to draw a pail of water, by some accident fell in: but by getting hold of the side of the well at the top, she kept her head above the water, and screamed out. My lad was providentially coming up the yard at the time, and hearing her shrieks, and seeing the pail by the side of the well, concluded what had happened, and ran immediately into the street and brought in with him two men, who assisted in drawing her out. But her strength having failed her, her head hung under the water, though

though she had not let go the hold ; and when taken out, she spake to them a single word or two ; yet by the time she was brought into the kitchen, she appeared lifeless. I was visiting a patient in the neighbourhood, and was immediately sent for. On my coming I found Mr. *Stapleton* endeavouring to recover her, and immediately assisted him in pulling off her cloaths, using friction, applying volatiles, &c. She had no pulse at first, and her teeth were fixed ; but in a few minutes she groaned, sighed, the pulse began to return, and she seemed recovering. We then proposed getting her to bed, and committed her to the care of some women for this purpose. During this time, two Gentlemen of the profession, Mr. *Sterling* and Mr. *Day* came in. We soon followed them upstairs, and were much surprized to find her again in a lifeless state, and immediately renewed our endeavours ; but they were not so soon successful as before ; we therefore had recourse to the fumigator. After having used it a short time, she began again to groan, and seemed very much convulsed. We still continued our endeavours, and in about *half an hour* she appeared much better, spoke sensibly, but frequently drooped, and was again convulsed. We therefore did not cease making use of some of the most gentle means, till *near an hour afterwards*, when she appeared quite recovered, and fell asleep. The next day she complained of a great sense of weight and fullness in the intestines ; I therefore gave her a gentle purge, which produced very good effects.

I am, Sir, &c.

C A S E CL. No. 3.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. *Newell*, &c. addressed to Mr. *Hawes*, &c.

I herewith transmit to you a Case from our worthy associate, Mr. *Simson*, of *East Burgholt*, who has requested me to send it, and with it a little matter of explanation. Mr. *Simson* is Surgeon to one of the *Suffolk* Hundreds, where there are houses of industry. He lays this Case before you, as thinking the publican who took the poor object in, is entitled to a reward for his humanity, and to convince the other persons who refused it of their error. It is a Case that has made much noise, and I am well satisfied, that if the Humane Society had never been connected with us, this poor woman would have fallen a sacrifice to inhumanity and barbarity ; but under the sanction of that laudable society, Mr. *Simson* was enabled to prosecute the matter with the necessary spirit. And here let me observe, that I think he deserves much praise for his attention and care, which indeed every part of the case proves must have been great ; particularly as his residence is full *three miles* from the place where she lay ; and though his modesty induces him to call it only a *preservation*, it seems to amount to a *Recovery*.

The C A S E.

A poor woman, paralytic on one side, and subject to fits, was found in the water at *Stratford*, in *Suffolk*, by a gentleman riding through it on *Friday* evening, *June* the 20th. Nobody saw her fall in, nor can she herself give any account of her falling.

ing. Tis supposed she was seized with one of her fits. The person who first saw her immediately procured help, as there were several houses near. She shewed signs of life upon her first being taken out of the water, which however *disappeared* upon her being put into a cart, to convey her to a proper place for her reception. The person whose house she was first carried to, sent off a messenger for me, but refused admitting her into his house. I found her in the stable laid upon straw, with her cloaths on, as she was taken out of the river. She was however breathing: The people about her having been rubbing her temples, arms, &c. and pouring some warm brandy and water down her throat. Her breathing was by slow and laboured inspiration and very sudden expiration; her pulse fluttering and almost indistinct. I urged the necessity of a warm bed and dry clothes, but could not obtain either where she was. They offered indeed a blanket to wrap her up in, and to let her lie in the stable. Another house however, at my entreaty, and engaging for the pay of her accommodation that night, received her. I had her removed in a chair, a bed was warmed for her, and the woman of the house humanely lent her dry linen. By rubbing the temples, nostrils, lips, &c. with Sp. C. C. and the abdomen and thighs with warm cloths, she soon seemed to be entirely recovered. I directed her to have frequently a little wine whey warm, and her legs to be wrapped up in warm flannel, (as they were still cold) and left word I should stay in town two or three hours. In a little more than *an hour* a person came to inform me, the woman was taken in a fit and dying, or by that time probably dead. She was, at my arrival this second time, universally rigid, foaming

at the mouth, and the eyes were fixed. She had a laborious respiration, and a strong, but remarkably slow pulse. I took about twelve ounces of blood from the arm, upon which her pulse became more frequent and equal, and she soon appeared better. The muscles of the neck and spine continued very rigid. She swallowed a tea-spoonful of spirit of hartshorn in whey, and became in a little time apparently well, except a sense of weariness and weakness. In this state I left her that night, and she gave some account of herself to the women about her, that she had lately lain in, had travelled much in the rain, had her fits several times on the road, and had made no water for four days past.

On *Saturday, June* the 21st, I saw her in the morning. She was seized about two hours after I left her, with a cold shivering; after that with a fit and universal rigidity, which went off by rubbing her extremities with warm cloths, according to the direction I gave to the women, but left her a perfectly locked jaw. Both the masseters, and the digastric muscles, with those small ones of the larynx, which form the fleshy part of the under jaw, were very tense, hard, and rigid. She appeared sensible, and convinced us by signs of her suffering exquisite pain in the neck and under jaw. Her pulse was slow but full. I ordered a blister to her back, and one from ear to ear under the throat, the masseter and crotaphite muscles to be well embrocated with equal parts of Ol. Lini, and Tinct. theb. and a stimulating clyster to be thrown up as soon as it could be prepared. This produced one stool:

Saturday evening, the jaw continued immoveable, and the patient in exquisite pain, had passed no urine; the abdomen tense and painful. I drew
off

off by the catheter a little more than three pints of high coloured, strong scented urine. Folded cloths, dipt in the Ol. Lini, &c. were directed to be applied to the cheeks, and along the mastoidœi muscles. She had taken no kind of sustenance since *Friday* night at twelve o'clock. Any attempt to force open the jaw, threw her into severe spasms.

Sunday 22d. Her pulse slow and full, perfectly sensible, but unable to speak, had some rest in the night, the jaw still locked, made signs of want of nourishment. I found a cavity by the loss of teeth in the under jaw, into which I could introduce a small reed, through which she sucked a little gruel with wine, but in her first attempt to swallow was nighly strangulated, which brought on her fits again: Had passed about a large spoonful of urine with much difficulty.

Monday 23d in the *morning*. The patient passed a restless night, pulse full and quick; the blisters had discharged plentifully; glyster repeated, procured one stool; the jaw much in the same state as yesterday; ordered her fauces and neck to be continually fomented with a decoction of Flor. Sambec, Chamomel, and Cap. papav. renewing the flannels as they grew cool. In the *evening* she was free from pain, though unable to move her jaw; began to speak this afternoon, so as to be understood, though through her teeth; she felt (to use her own expression) her tongue undouble while they were fomenting her. I directed to use the embrocation warm, with friction. She had passed no urine.

Tuesday 24th in the *morning*. She had a very good night, free from pain, and continued to speak; the jaw still fixed, but apparently less rigidity in the muscles; swallowed pretty freely the liquid nourishment

nourishment sucked through a reed; coveted much the use of the fomentation, as that seemed to relieve her, and she said always gave her ease.—*Evening.* pulse languid and slow, jaw rather more rigid, bled about ten ounces, upon which her pulse rose considerably; had one natural stool in the day, but no water made with it.

Wednesday 25th. She had passed a very painful night, and the jaw seemed more rigidly locked than ever. I directed the fomentation to be continually applied that day. In the afternoon I ordered her of musk julep (with double quantity of musk) six ounces; liquid laudanum 100 drops. She got down two ounces of it through the reed in my presence. I directed the nurse to repeat it every three hours, if she did not seem very drowsy in consequence of it, and to administer a glyster I left, and continue the fatus. Having made no water since Sunday, I drew off by the catheter about a quart, though the liquids she took were trifling in quantity. She had considerable stimulus at the neck of the bladder, which the use of the catheter removed. Between eleven and twelve at night I had occasion to go by the house, and called to enquire after the effects of the musk and opium. Her nurse was gone to bed without either repeating the mixture, though near seven hours were elapsed, or having thrown up the glyster. She had been sick and reached pretty much, which gave her considerable pain; yet I thought the jaw less rigid than it had been the forenoon of this day. Gave her two spoonfuls of the musk julep, the former dose I imagined being too much in quantity for her stomach to contain. I call'd up another woman to inject the glyster, who sat up and repeated the musk accord-

ing to my direction, and applied the fomentation. I dismissed her first nurse in the morning.

Thursday 26th. Had two stools from the glyster, and was much better; some power of voluntary motion in the jaw, though not to open it wide enough to admit the thickness of a shilling between the teeth; her cheeks, jaw, and neck, free from pain. The musk julep, and laudanum repeated; the opiate had not at all affected her head.—*Thursday night*, better, had sat up, had a natural stool, but made no water; had taken all the musk, julep (six ounces) with 100 drops of laudanum, which was again repeated, and finished by 11 o'clock on Friday the 27th; when she was much better, the jaw moveable, though not to its full extent; had made some urine, and continued to mend from this day till her being removed, which was on *Thursday July 3.*

Mr. *Newell* has also transmitted to us the account of an unsuccessful case, in which Mr. *Simpson* continued his attempts upwards of *four hours*, in the midst of every discouragement, the party having been in the water above *three hours* before he was taken out. A perseverance which does great honour to this gentleman, and indicates a disposition promising of future success.

Cases which have fallen under the care of the Society established at *Liverpool*, communicated by Dr. *Houlston*.

C A S E CLI. No. 4.

A boy about five years old fell into the *Dock*, Feb. 1, 1777, in the forenoon. As soon as he was perceived, every proper step was taken to drag him out; yet, though the time he was in the water could not well be ascertained, it was supposed by several to be near ten minutes. For a quarter of an hour after he was carried to the receiving house, he was unable to speak. In about half an hour he spoke, and by continuing the means was soon recovered.

C A S E CLII. No. 5.

Mary Hill, about eleven at night, *March* 8, 1777, a little after high-water, fell off the draw-bridge, into the *Salthouse Dock*. The gates were open, and the stream carried her out towards the river. At first she sunk, but afterwards floated, and in about fifteen minutes she was hooked with a boat-hook and got out, by the *Dock-watch*. She groaned, but was speechless and senseless. Soon after she was brought to the receiving-house, she breathed, and had a very feeble pulse. When the means had been continued half an hour she spoke, and soon recovered so well as to be carried home.

C A S E CLIII. No. 6.

May 3, 1777, near midnight, a woman in liquor, going along by the old Dock-slip, with a young child in her arms, fell into the water. She was soon got out, not much hurt. *The child* was in the water about five minutes, when it was taken up and carried to the receiving-house, where it was found, very soon after, with no perceptible pulse, the breathing slow and difficult. By applying the usual means, the child shewed gradually more signs of life, and was recovered perfectly, though the difficulty of breathing returned for a short time the next morning. The assistants in all these cases were properly rewarded.

C A S E CLIV. No. 7. 8.

Two other persons were brought to the receiving house, for whom the rewards were paid, for which reasons it is thought proper to make mention of them here, not as instances of recovery from drowning, but as a proof of the advantages resulting from the reward offered, viz. speedy and proper assistance, without which the lives of both would almost certainly have been lost.

C A S E CLV. No. 9.

November 11, 1776. *Thomas Hughes*, being drunk, fell into the Dry-dock upon the mud, as
the

the tide was coming into it. Immediate assistance being given he was got out, and carried to the receiving-house. His arm was found to be broken, and he was taken to the infirmary, from whence he was discharged well, *December 19.*

C A S E CLVI. No. 10.

February 5, 1777. *John ———*, a man who failed in the Flat Lark, belonging to the Duke of Bridgewater, was found by the Dock-watch about seven in the evening, very drunk, on the bank near Nova-Scotia. His cloaths were very wet, but whether he had been in the river or no, or how he came there was not known, nor could he afterwards recollect. They carried him on board the Flat, and from thence to the Receiving-house. He was in a great degree of stupor, and as nearly dead as possible from intoxication. Warmth, bleeding, and a blister, were the means made use of to recover him. He could not be got to swallow any thing. They sat up with him all night, and in the morning he went to his business. It was judged proper, by way of encouragement, to reward the assistants in both these cases for their trouble and humanity.

Nor are the good effects of this institution confined only to those who fall immediately under the cognizance of it. It has served to convince people that much may be expected from timely assistance, and that to abandon a person for dead, when taken out of the water apparently so, (as was formerly done) is to seal the doom of one whose life might probably be preserved. Three instances of preservation have occurred this year at
Liverpool,

Liverpool, where the parties were not brought to the Receiving-house, and for whom no reward was paid ; and these it may be proper briefly to enumerate.

C A S E CLVII. No. 11.

1777, *January 12*, *A man* fell into the Old-dock, was taken up and carried to an adjoining house, in fits, to which he was subject. Assistance was sent for ; he was bled, took some foetid medicines, and the next morning was well.

C A S E CLVIII. No. 12.

In *May*. *A Boy* fell into the Canal (from *Leeds* to *Liverpool*;) he was got out, and taken to a house in the neighbourhood. Medical assistance being procured, and proper care taken of him, he soon recovered.

C A S E CLIX. No. 13.

September 1. — *Rice*, a girl aged fifteen, bathing in the river, leaped off from the ladder, missed the rope, and was carried down by the tide. She soon sunk. Two gentlemen passing by, jumped in, and dived for her, but could not find the body, till one of them, being furnished with a boat hook, caught hold of her cloaths and swam with her to the shore. She was in the water, 'tis supposed, seven or eight minutes. Assistance was immediately procured, and she was carried to her father's house, (a publick house in the neighbourhood)

hood) apparently dead, and without any pulse or respiration. The means were persevered in five hours before she spoke, and it was two days before she was well enough recovered to come down stairs.

Dr. *Houlston* further informs us, that of the fourteen persons carried to the Receiving-house nine are dead. Of these, *three* never shewed signs of life, viz. a man aged sixty-three, who had been in the water about *fifteen minutes*, and the two women, who had been in the water *three hours*. *Two* of them appeared, from the wounds and bruises upon their bodies, and the situation of the places from whence they had fallen, to have been killed by the fall rather than drowned, as they fell from a considerable height, into not more than three feet depth of water.

The other four were so far recovered as to live a considerable time after the accident; and yet died in consequence of it. Of these one was aged eighty years. and asthmatic; this man was taken out of the water, *November 10*, and died the following evening. Another was aged fifty-five years, emaciated and much intoxicated at the time; he died rather suddenly, early the next morning. The third was aged sixty, and was intoxicated; he died the sixth day from the accident. The fourth was aged sixty-five, and was also in liquor; he died three weeks after the accident.

Dr. *Houlston* says, that all these patients suffered great oppression in the breast, and difficult respiration; in some of them the lancet was freely used, in others not at all; and he further remarks, that persons in an advanced age, asthmatic, or intoxicated,

cated, though not absolutely destroyed by the immersion, are brought by it into a situation exceedingly dangerous, whether the lancet be used freely, sparingly, or not used at all.

CASE CLX. No. 14.

S I R,

I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that last night, I had the happiness of being instrumental (by persisting in the means recommended by the Society) of restoring to life a young woman, to all appearance quite dead, by drowning. The Case is as follows; At five o'clock in the evening, the tide being high, she was going to dip some water from the embankment, when she stumbled, and fell in head foremost. Her cries at first alarmed a neighbour, who sent the servants out immediately, but they could not see her, it being very dark. The person still insisting that she had heard somebody cry out in the water; they walked along the embankment, and discovered a little emotion. Then they searched immediately, and got hold of her cloaths, and brought her out, and carried her to the *Queens-head*, where the master was very assiduous, and came for me directly. I went instantly, and found her to all appearance a lifeless corpse. I immediately assisted her all in my power, such as by rubbing her limbs, her temples, and breast, turned her, and shook her gently, when to my great pleasure, in about *twenty minutes*, I perceived life returning, by a gentle gasp, and in a few minutes more I felt her pulse very low. Then we got her to bed, and
put

a warming pan to her feet, and still kept using the friction to her limbs. Soon after she spoke, and complained of a great chillness. I gave a cardiac draught, and she recovered amazingly fast. She is this morning tolerably well, only she complains of a little pain in her back and limbs. I omitted bleeding, as I saw no occasion for it.

If you think the reward is merited by the people, I beg you will let me know. I assure you that it is my opinion they very richly deserve it.

I have the pleasure to be,

S I R,

Your most obedient

and very humble servant,

JOHN DAVIS.

Mortlake, Dec. 5, 1777.

P. S. The young woman's name is *Sarah Durdon*; she is nineteen years of age, a very deserving person, and of a very good character. I cannot ascertain how long she might have been in the water, but I imagine it must have been better than half an hour.

☞ The above case ought to have been placed before the *communicated* ones, as the village of *Mortlake* is within the limits of our institution, but being conveyed to the Editor of these reports among the latter class, it is inserted here.

C A S E CLXI. No. 15.

Copy of a letter addressed to Mr. *Hawes*, dated
Birmingham, Jan. 13, 1777.

S I R,

I received your favour of the 7th inst. requesting me to inquire * who the boy is that fell into the Birmingham Canal, as mentioned in the Birmingham newspaper, and who the surgeon was that attended on him, and to request him to inform you of the particulars, &c. of that alarming accident. I enquired concerning these particulars of the boy's father, *Thomas Allsop*. He told me his son, *Richard Allsop*, aged about *nine* years, fell into the canal by the ice giving way, on the 31st of *December*, 1776, and was under water not less than *ten* or *twelve* minutes. When taken out, he was cold and stiff, and to all appearance dead, and was conveyed home about the distance of a hundred yards.

Mr. *Hinchley*, the surgeon who was call'd in, informs me, he was stripped naked and rolled backwards and forwards before a large fire, at the same time well rubbed with salt, for the space of *fifteen minutes*. After that time some symptoms of life began to appear. Then he forced some brandy down his throat, which seemed to have a surprising effect. He was now put into a hot bed
between

* Whenever an instance of recovery has been inserted in the publick papers, the Secretary of the Society has enquired into the particulars of the Case, of some creditable person residing near the spot; by which means we have been able to rescue several authentick facts from oblivion, and give them to the public free from misrepresentations. The above and several other letters have been received in consequence of this method of procedure.

between the blankets. After this his pulse gradually returned, an agreeable warmth came on, and in a few hours he was quite recovered.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

JOS. JUKES.

C A S E CLXII. No. 16.

*Old Milddrum, near Aberdeen,
April 17, 1777.*

Copy of a Letter to Mr, *Hawes*, &c.

S I R,

I have the pleasure of your letter of the 2d current, and am happy to inform you, that the man you mention is again in perfect health. When I first saw him, the only remaining appearance of life was a rattling in his breast, and this much interrupted. The motion of the heart and arteries had entirely ceased, the joints were rigid, and his eyes had lost their lustre. I did not observe any other good effect from the continued friction, but that the joints were rendered more pliable. Covering the body with hot ashes, and keeping it long in that situation, alone seemed effectual in restoring the vital principle. When it was obvious, I had him laid before a large fire, and by forcing open the jaws, a little liquid was got down. The man was found about six in the morning; when I got to him it was about *nine* o'clock. For two hours and upwards he shewed no signs of life: about *four* that afternoon he began to articulate, and

his recovery went on slowly without any interruption. He was exposed in the fields during the whole night, which was very cold.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES GARIOCH.

C A S E CLXIII. No 17.

Copy of a letter addressed to Mr. *Harwes*, &c.

S I R,

On Thursday morning the 1st instant, at half an hour after ten o'clock, information being brought to me, of a woman—whose name is *Lucy Taylor*, having drowned herself in the river *Avon*, *King's-mead fields*, I instantly went to her assistance, and found her laid on the ground, with some small appearance of life, and a croud of people around her. It was usual before the body could be removed, or any thing material done, to send for the beadle of the parish. By the time of his arrival there was an hour generally lost, as he lived a mile from the fatal spot: As the Society at Bristol had appointed me to attend, I instantly offered the premium, which had the desired effect. She was taken with great care to a house in the neighbourhood. I had her stripped and laid on the bed with a warm blanket under her. The assistants began with a general friction with dry salt. In about *fifteen minutes* there was a general warmth, the circulation became pretty general, she breathed freely, and still they continued the frictions some time

time longer. I had her put into a warm bed in blankets. I likewise ordered a julap, with aq. alexiter, simp. tinct. castor c. assafoetid; a spoonful to be taken often. I returned in about an hour, and I found her in strong convulsions. I took away eight ounces of blood, the symptoms abated. On calling on her the next morning, found she had a very good night. Her eyes were much inflamed for some days afterwards. There was no certain time fixed how long she had remained in the water; but by her own account she left Mrs. Wall's house, by the pump room (which is about nine hundred yards from the field) at *half an hour after nine o'clock*. I was sent for *half an hour after ten*; as she threw herself in directly, we judge she must have been in the water about *half an hour*.

I have the honour to remain,

S I R,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

Bath,

A. NICHOLS.

August 25, 1777.

C A S E CLXIV. No. 18.

Copy of a Letter addressed to the Compiler of these reports, dated *Oundle, Aug. 15, 1777*.

S I R,

Presuming from your first principles, that every communication which adds a further light or encouragement

couragement to the prosecution of so useful and laudable an undertaking, will give great satisfaction to you, and every other gentleman of the society, I flatter myself that the following account will be read with pleasure.

Thomas Hodges, the son of *Thomas* and *Rebecca Hodges*, aged seven years, on *Wednesday* the 23d of *July*, strolled with his brother, two years older than himself, down to the river *Nen*, which runs by the ploughed fields, at the distance of about three hundred yards from their father's house, where a lighter was anchored. They went into it, and the boy in attempting to get some rushes which grew by the bank, fell into the river, which in that spot was seven feet deep. The cries of the elder boy, that his brother was drowned, were instantly heard by some men, who at about an hundred and fifty yards distance, were hedging round some turnips. They ran to the miller; (*Mr. Freeman's*) he immediately returned, with the messenger and his servant to the spot, where the boy had fallen in, and was so fortunate as to lay hold of him at the first trial, and draw him out, *apparently dead*, with his countenance bloated and livid, and his eyes and stomach very much swollen: This was supposed to be about *twenty minutes* from his first falling in. He was immediately carried to the mills; and whilst some neighbours rubbed him well, and stripped him from his wet cloaths, and laid salt upon his stomach, the father came to *Oundle* for my assistance.

For the sake of expedition, I took the messenger's horse; and making all the haste I could, arrived at the mill *about an hour and a half* after the accident; when I found signs of returning life,
by

by the warmth of the body, a small tremulous intermitting pulse, and interrupted breathing; but he was totally senseless. His eyes were shut, and his face still bloated and livid. The people of the house heated some salt in a pan, which I applied, sewed up in bags, to each axilla. Two assistants rubbed each leg and thigh with a warm flannel, whilst I briskly agitated the stomach and abdomen. This, in about *two minutes*, made him vomit up about a quart of water, so foetid, that we could scarcely bear the smell. I then introduced the fumes of tobacco up the anus, which seemed to affect him much, as he was seized with violent struggles, and convulsions in his limbs. I forced open his teeth, and frequently put a tea spoonful of brandy down his throat, and by irritation with the spoon, always made him vomit up more water. By this time he breathed tolerably well, and his pulse became full and strong. I then opened a vein in the arm, which bled freely; after tying it up, his pulse seemed languid, and he was much convulsed, and breathed not so well as before. I repeated the fumes of tobacco, the friction, and the brandy, and he soon became better than he was before the bleeding, but still senseless, and sometimes violently struggling. Seeing his head now more particularly affected, I opened the left jugular vein, which seemed full and prominent, from which one gush of blood came, and then it totally ceased bleeding. I then ordered an assistant to rub his head briskly. In about a minute and an half the vein began to drop; after the same distance of time, he bled in as full a stream as from the arm; the convulsions soon after ceased; the pulse beat quite regular and even; he breathed easy, and fell into a calm profound sleep, from

past nine at night (at which time I left him) till eight the next morning; when he awoke in perfect health, got out of bed to make water, and eat some bread and butter. He still continues free from any kind of complaint, I having seen him in *Oundle* this day; but he has not the least recollection of his ever having fell into the water.

A messenger went with me, by whom I sent a glyster, composed of an infusion of tobacco, ziss. of sal glauber, z with syr. e. spin. cervin, which being administered, great quantities of water and stool ran from him, and a spoonful of a cordial mixture, composed with sal. c. c. vol. and confect. cardiac. was now and then given.

This, Sir, is a true state of the case, as it occurred in every stage; and if the Society think proper to allow any premium to the miller and assistants, which I observe you frequently have done, as a reward for their humanity and attention, (and I am sure, in this case, they had no other motive) any thing remitted to me will be properly disposed of. As to myself, *I want nothing*. A consciousness of having done my duty, and the pleasing reflection of having, thro' God's mercy, restored an apparently lost child to its afflicted and disconsolate parents, is a sufficient reward for me.

I am, Sir,

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPION.

C A S E CLXV. No. 19.

The following Case was communicated to the Editor of these Reports, by Mr. *Fuller*, jun. of *Wakefield*, in *Suffex*, the medical gentleman who was the happy instrument of restoration.

August 26, 1777. A child of *Edward Norman*, living in the parish of *Isfield*, *Suffex*, aged two years, fell into a spring that was at the bottom of the garden. It is supposed, from circumstances, that the child must have been submersed near half an hour. Some minutes were elapsed before its mother had missed the infant. Apprehending it might have wandered near the spring, she ran to the place, but not perceiving it there, she searched the stable and other out-houses, and afterwards returned to the spring, where examining more minutely with a stick, she perceived the child. It was taken up without any signs of life, and carried into a neighbouring house. The attendants rubbed the child with salt, but this did not seem to be of any service. They sent a messenger to its father, who was at work about half a mile from the place, desiring him to run to Mr. *Fuller*, who lived at the distance of about a mile and a half. From the time that the child was taken out of the water, to the arrival of the surgeon, it is imagined that *an hour* had elapsed. Mr. *Fuller* found the child placed by the fire, not in the least recovered. His body was wet and cold, for in their confusion they had let it remain in its wet cloaths. Mr. *Fuller* ordered it to be immediately

mediately undressed and placed in a warm blanket. Hot bricks wrapt in a cloth were put to its feet. The smoke of tobacco was applied to the intestines. These and other methods were pursued with vigour, but it was more than half an hour before any favourable symptoms appeared. The first was a frothing at the mouth; this was succeeded by twitchings and slight convulsions. Upon irritating its fauces, the child puked, which seemed to revive it yet more. In the space of *two hours* it began to be tolerably well recovered, though it breathed with difficulty. The difficulty of breathing continued for two or three days, but the child was afterwards perfectly recovered.

C A S E CLXVI. No. 20.

Copy of a Letter to Mr. *Hawes*, &c.

Ipswich, Sept. 14, 1777.

S I R,

I take this as the earliest opportunity of informing you, that I enquired of Mr. *Clubbe*, the surgeon, who attended the boy that fell into the *Ipswich river*, as you read the case in the Morning Post, the proprietors of which had misrepresented it. Mr. *Clubbe* tells me that the boy was not under the water five minutes, and when taken out immediately shewed signs of life, and recovered directly, without any medical assistance.

I cannot help giving you a very singular case of a recovery from hanging that I was assistant to. As I am confident, from the spirit you have always

ways shewn for the promotion of every thing of the kind, it will give you infinite pleasure.

On *Saturday, August 30, 1777*, at five o'clock in the afternoon, *Elizabeth Glanfield*, wife of *Roger Glanfield*, at the *Gun ale-house* on the *Quay*, in *Ipswich*, in a fit of insanity, hanged herself, with a garter fastened to a staple in the cieling of her chamber; and was suspended by the neck full a *quarter of an hour* (as appears from many circumstances I have been able to collect from her husband and servants in the house). When the husband found her, as above described (he wanting some keys she had in her possession, and went in search of her) he cut her down, and sent immediately for me: I living near, was there in a few minutes; was met at the door by several people, who had seen her, who told me I could not be of any use, as the woman was cerainly dead. I payed no attention to them, but pushed up stairs, where I found her lying upon a bed; cold, motionless, no pulse, and to all appearance dead. I had her stripped and put instantly into a warm bed. I opened a vein in the arm, a few drops of blood followed the lancet, but soon stopt. I set my assistant, *Mr. Harrison*, and three women with flesh brushes and flannel cushions to make all the friction they were able upon the extremities, whilst I rubbed her breast with a piece of flannel, and some *sp. volatil.* I happened to have with me. Kept constantly applying warm flannels to the abdomen, and moistening her mouth with some brandy. In about *ten minutes* I saw the blood push from the orifice in the arm, which I directly stopt, not suffering her to lose one ounce. I then inflated the lungs by blowing down the throat. In about a *quarter of an hour*, that operation seemed

to have an amazing effect. It seemed to throw a stimulus upon the lungs, and a small convulsion was immediately perceived on the side of the neck. *Half an hour* was elapsed before I could distinguish a perfect pulse, and then the strokes were at a great distance one from another. The body grew universally warm; and upon inflating the lungs again, she made a faint inspiration, after which she grew stronger, and we were able to give her a small spoonful of brandy, and she began in *three quarters of an hour* to recover fast. She breathed tolerably free and the motion of the heart was perceptible. I applied *eau de luce* to her nostrils, which had a particular effect upon her, as it appeared to stimulate her from head to foot. We continued these methods *an hour and three quarters*, when I left her breathing freely and able to swallow now and then a spoonful of cardiac julap. About *eight o'clock* I saw her again, when she was much recovered. At *ten o'clock* she opened her eyes, and at *twelve* spoke faintly. She continued growing better every minute, and on *Sunday* was able to sit up in her chamber. On *Monday* appeared perfectly well, except the wound upon her neck made by the garter, which digested out very deep indeed. She has continued well ever since, and now does the business in the family as usual.

I am, Sir,

Your much obliged and humble servant,

GEORGE STEBBING.

The following letter being mislaid, was necessarily omitted in the reports of the year 1776; we shall therefore take the liberty of inserting it here, as it is too important to be suppressed.

CASE CLXVII. No. 21. 22.

To Mr. *Hawes*, &c.

Brighton, May 6, 1776.

S I R,

I have received the favour of your letter and book, for which I heartily thank you, and at the same time I acknowledge my thankfulness for the kind attention you have been pleased to pay upon the case which I sent you last summer.

And as I am sure it will manifestly confirm the great utility of so humane and noble an institution, I can now have the satisfaction and pleasure to remit to you two instances, which have within these few days occurred, sufficient to convince the world how vastly superior the method, recommended by the society, is to any other that has been discovered, in recovering persons supposed drowned, and to all appearances without any apparent signs of life,

May 2, 1776. Two fishermen going off in a small boat to take some mackarel, from a fishing boat opposite to this town, in their return to shore, by a sudden squall of wind, and a great sea, their boat was overset, and the two men unhappily caught
under

under the boat, where they continued in that distressed condition for a *quarter of an hour*, before any body could afford them any assistance, from the very great roughness of the sea. I was with them as soon as they were brought from the shore, and one of them was so far gone, as to afford little or no hopes of recovering. But by immediately pursuing with diligence the method recommended by the society, in *about a quarter of an hour*, I began to perceive a manifest glow and warmth all over his body and extremities. By persevering in rubbing him with ht flannels, and salt, and by applying bottles of hot water to his feet, arm pits, &c. he became more and more sensible, and is now quite recovered from the accident, excepting a large contusion upon his leg, which will soon get well. The other man is likewise well, but his symptoms were much more favourable, owing to his being able, naturally and immediately, to discharge a large quantity of sea water from his stomach. I most sincerely wish success to so useful and generous an undertaking.

And I am,

DEAR SIR,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

HENRY KEPPING.

* * It is incumbent on us, not only in conformity to an established regulation, and as an incitement to similar acts of beneficence, but as a debt of gratitude, to make our public acknowledgments to the following Reverend gentlemen, for their labours in behalf of our institution in the course of the year 1777.

- March* 9. The Rev. Dr. Markham preached the anniversary sermon of the Society at St. Clement Danes; the collection amounted to £ 42 2 2½
- June* 29. The same discourse was preached by the Rev. Dr. Markham at Christ's Church, Spitalfields. 20 8 8½
- July* 20. The Rev. Dr. Milne, preached a sermon at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. — 17 3 3
- August* 17. The Rev. Dr. Milne, at St. Mary's, Rotherhithe. — 21 9 9
- Sept.* 28. The Rev. Mr. Walker, at Wandsworth. — 25 11 6
- Oct.* 12. The Reverend Dr. Milne, at Richmond. — — 52 7 6
27. The Reverend Dr. Milne, at Deptford. — 22 12 6
- Nov.* 27. The Reverend Mr. Wesley, at Lewisham. — — 47 12 7½

It is proper also make particular mention of the following benefactions :

	£.	s.	d.
From a lady under the signature of A. C.	100	0	0
(Being her third benefaction.)			
The Worshipful Company of Drapers,	50	0	0
The Medical Society at Colchester,	21	0	0
Mr. Derby of Crook-dale, Salop,	20	0	0

The gentlemen presented with the Honorary Medal* since our last publication, were

Mr. William Clowes, for the recovery of ———
Mellet, June 8, 1776, see Case LXV.

Mr. John Beaumont, for the recovery of Elizabeth
Jones, July 11, 1776, see Case LXVI.

Mr. John Beaumont, for the recovery of Robert
Chisholm, August 9, 1776, see Case LXXIV.

Mr. John Blunt, for the recovery of Ann Pearson,
August 26, 1776, see Case LXXX.

Mr. Henry Jarvis, for the recovery of Ann Ruffel,
September 29, 1776, see Case LXXXI.

Mr. George Vaux, for the recovery of Jane
Wright, see Case LXXXVII.

Mr. James Burges of Lambeth, was also presented
with a medal for superintending the Cases of
Elizabeth Martin, Case LVII, James Carmi-
chael, Case LIX, and Paul Oldfield, Case
LXXVIII.

The Committee that examined the Treasurer's
accounts for the year 1777, find that the balance in
the Treasurer's hands at the end of the year 1776,
was, — — — £. 330 12 6

That he had received in the course of the
year 1777, — — — 655 11 0

The sum of this is — — — 986 3 6

That he paid — — — 469 10 3

Balance in the Treasurer's hand is 516 13 3

* See the Reports for the year 1776, page 97, &c.

A P P E N D I X :

C O N T A I N I N G

The PLAN of the SOCIETY, *and the*
METHODS of TREATMENT of DROWNED
PERSONS.

T H E P L A N.

I. **T**HE Society has undertaken to publish, in as extensive a manner as possible, the proper methods of treating persons in those unfortunate circumstances.

II. To distribute a premium of *Two Guineas* among the first persons, not exceeding *four* in number, who will attempt to recover man, woman, or child, taken out of the water for dead, within thirty miles of the cities of *London* and *Westminster*; provided they had not been longer than *two hours* under the water; and provided the assistants persevere in the use of the means recommended, and no others, unless under the direction of a regular practitioner, for the space of *two hours*. This reward to be given, though they may *not* prove successful.

III. To distribute in like Manner *Four Guineas* wherever the patient has been restored to life.

IV. To give to any publican, or other, who shall admit the body into his house without delay, and furnish the necessary accommodations, the sum of *One Guinea*; and also to secure them from the charge of burial, in unsuccessful cases.

V. A certain number of Medical gentlemen, stationed near to the places where distempers by water are most frequent, have engaged to give their assistance *gratis*: these gentlemen are to have a fumigator, and other necessaries, always in readiness.

METHODS of TREATMENT.

I. IN removing the body to a convenient place, great care should be taken that it be not bruised, nor shaken violently, nor roughly handled, nor carried over any one's shoulders, with the head hanging downwards, nor rolled upon the ground, or over a barrel, nor lifted up by the heels : for experience proves, that all these methods are injurious, and often destroy the small remains of life. The unfortunate object should be cautiously conveyed in the arms of two or more persons, or in a carriage upon straw, lying, as on a bed, with the head a little raised, and kept in as natural and easy a position as possible.

II. The body being well dried with a cloth, should be placed in a bed or blanket properly warmed; but not too near a large fire. Bottles of hot water should be laid to the bottoms of the feet, in the joints of the knees, and under the arm-pits; and a warming-pan, moderately heated, or hot bricks wrapped in cloths, should be rubbed over the body, and particularly along the back. The natural and kindly warmth of a healthy person lying by the side of the body, particularly by that of a child, has been found in many cases very efficacious. The windows

or door of the room should be left open, and no more persons be admitted into it than those who are absolutely necessary, as the life of the patient greatly depends upon his having the benefit of a pure air. The shirt or cloaths of an attendant, or the skin of a sheep fresh killed, may also be used with advantage. Should these accidents happen in the neighbourhood of a warm bath, brew-house, bake-house, glass-house, saltern, soap manufactory, or any fabrick where warm lees, ashes, embers, grains, sand, water, &c. can be easily procured, it would be very proper to place the body in any of these, moderated to a degree of heat, but very little exceeding that of a healthy person.

III. The body being placed in one or other of these advantageous circumstances as speedily as possible, various stimulating means should next be employed. The most efficacious are:—Blowing with force into the lungs, by applying the mouth to that of the patient, closing at the same time his nostrils with one hand, and gently expelling the air again by pressing the chest with the other, imitating the strong breathing of a healthy person; the medium of a handkerchief or cloth may be used to render the operation less indelicate:—Throwing the smoke of tobacco up the fundament into the bowels, by means of a pipe or fumigator, such as are
I
used

used in administering clysters ; a pair of bellows may be employed until the others can be procured :—Rubbing the belly, chest, back, and arms, with a coarse cloth, or dry salt, so as not to rub off the skin ; or with a flannel dipped in brandy, rum or gin :—Applying spirits of hartshorn, volatile salts, or any other stimulating substance, to the nostrils, and rubbing them upon the temples very frequently : Tickling the throat with a feather, so as to excite a propensity to vomit ; and the nostrils also with a feather, snuff, or any other stimulant, so as to provoke sneezing. The body should at intervals be shaken also, and varied in its position.

IV. If there be any signs of returning life, such as sighing, gasping, twitchings, or any other convulsive motions, beating of the heart, the return of the natural colour and warmth, a spoonful of warm water may be administered, in order to learn whether the power of swallowing be returned ; if it be, a spoonful or two of warm wine, or brandy and water, may be given with advantage ; but not before, as the liquor might otherwise get into the lungs. One or other of the above methods should be persevered in, until the patient be restored.

We have been as circumstantial as possible in the above directions, that if one convenience

niency should be wanting, the attendants may not be at a loss for others. Where the patient has lain but a short time senseless, blowing into the lungs or bowels has been, in some cases, found sufficient : yet a *speedy* recovery is not to be expected in general. The above methods are therefore to be continued with spirit for *two hours, or upwards*, although there be not the least symptoms of returning life. The vulgar notion that a person will recover in a few minutes, or not at all, and the ignorant foolish ridiculing of those who are willing to persevere, as if they were attempting impossibilities, have most certainly caused the death of many who might otherwise have been saved.

Most of the above means are happily of such a nature that they may be begun *immediately*, and that by persons who are not acquainted with the medical art ; yet it is always adviseable to seek the assistance of some regular practitioner as soon as possible, as it is to be presumed that such a one will be more skilful and expert, and better able to vary the methods of procedure, as circumstances may require.

✍ The Society find it necessary to inform practitioners in general, that several cases have fallen under their observation, in which *early* bleeding has been productive of pernicious,

cious, and even fatal, effects. They are therefore of opinion, that the opening of a vessel should not be placed among the common methods of treatment, or such as are *always* applicable, although it may sometimes be successfully employed to remove subsequent symptoms of an inflammatory nature.

* * The Society think it proper to observe, that most of the above means of restoration are applicable to various other cases of apparent deaths; whether from hanging, apoplectic and convulsive fits, cold, suffocation by damp, or noxious vapours proceeding from coal-mines, the confined air of wells, cisterns, caves, or the must of fermenting liquors.

Whenever any good has been produced by the means recommended, the person who has superintended the cure is desired to write a circumstantial account of it to *James Horsfall, Esq; Treasurer, Middle Temple*; or *Mr. W. Hawes, Secretary to the Society, Palsgrave Place, Strand.*

A
L I S T
O F T H E
D I R E C T O R S.

Mr. A L D E R M A N B U L L,
P R E S I D E N T.

J A M E S H O R S F A L L, E s q ; F . R . S .
T R E A S U R E R.

N. B. Those marked with **, have subscribed two or more Guineas;—those with ***, are perpetual Directors;—those marked with †, have served the Office of Steward.

A

MR. Abel, *Edmonton*
 Mr. Adams, *Fleet-street*
 *** Mr. Adderly, *Doctors Commons*
 *** Mr. Ager, *Mansfield-street, Goodman's Fields*
 Mr. Alderman, *Battersea*
 Mr. Andrews, *Charing-cross*
 Anonymous, by Mr. Mafon, 50*l.*
 Anonymous, by Mr. Slack
 ** Anonymous, by Mr. Hodgson, *Wapping*
 *** Anonymous, by Dr. Cogan
 Anonymous, by Mr. Loveday
 A Anonymous

Anonymous, by Mr. Hara
 Anonymous, by Mr. Collier
 Anonymous, by D. Gustavson, Esq;
 Mrs. Andree, *New Broad-street*
 Mr. Armiger, *Old Fish-street*
 Mr. Arnold, *Mark-lane*
 Mr. Ansell, *Brentford*

Mr. Asheton, *Inner Temple*
 *** Mr. Ayscough, *Ludgate street*
 Mr. Aylett, *Windsor*

*** Mr. Ayrton, *Inner Temple-lane*

B

** Lady Jane Boyle, by Mr. Parry, *Fulham*
 ** Right Hon. the Earl of Besborough, by Mr.
 Norris, *Putney*

*** Hon. Mr. Justice Blackstone, one of the
 Judges of the Court of Common Pleas

*** Rev. Mr. Banks, *Wimbledon*.

Dr. Baker, *Richmond*

Mr. Baker, *Hoddeson*

*** John Baker, Jun. Esq; *London Hospital*.

Dr. Bancroft, *F R. S. Downing-street*

** Mr. Banner, *Red Cross-street*

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*** W. Barr, Esq; *Symond's Inn*

Mr. Barlow, *Crown-Office, Temple*

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 *** G. Brough, Esq; of *Guy's Hospital*
 Miss Brown, *Russel-street*
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Mr Bucklee, *Barbican*

Mr Buck, *Holbrook*

*** Mr Alderman Bull, 31l. 10s.

Mr Bulley, *Reading*

Mr Burges, *Lambeth*

Mr Burr, *Ware*

*** Philip Burton, Esq; *Hatton-Garden*

C

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Thomas Calverly, Esq;

** Peter Calvert, *Richmond*

Richard Camplin, Esq; *Waltham abbey*

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Mr Coghlan, *Fulham*

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Mr Cooper, *Gravesend*

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Mr Corrance, *Battersea*

Mr Cox, *Fleet-street*

Mr Cox, *Radcliffe*

Mr Cox, *Harwich*

Mr Cranage, *Hungerford-street, Strand*

Mr Crawford, *America-square*

Mr Crockett, *Snow-hill*

Mr Curson, *Brentford*

Mr Crosse, *Smith-street, Westminster*

D

William Daffy, Esq;

Mr Davies, *Mortlake*

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